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beautiful and cheap (\$1,750 to \$3,000) dwellings, with approximate cost of each,
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Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889. No. 23.

"An Old Farmer" last week called for the experience of dairymen in feeding cows. Pass it along—our columns are always open. It is a matter of vast importance, and one which calls for much study.

"No State in the Union," said Prof. Cheesman, in his lecture before the board of agriculture last winter, "has greater natural advantages than ours, and few have done so little to foster, by State aid, the education of the dairyman."

Editor Maine Farmer: Can you inform me in your paper where I can find full blooded medium Yorkshire pigs? D. H. *South Union.*

We do not know. Parties having them for sale will do well to advertise.

If a fruit tree is set out, do the work as it ought to be done. There is no place where good work will assert itself more than in the setting of trees. Thrift, growth, and finally, fruit, are what you are after. The work should be done so that every tree will bring it.

The trustees of the Massachusetts agricultural college have appropriated \$1200 for a new insectary in the college grounds for studying the characteristics of the different insects. The Hatch experiment station directors will build a barn for Prof. Brooks to carry on feeding experiments in.

The reference of our correspondent, last week, to the humbug of the Delaware Winter apple, suggests the query of what does any one invest in varieties they know nothing of for? There are good kinds enough to select from whose merits and characteristics are well known. There is no need of being humbugged.

The executive officers of the Worcester (Mass.) Agricultural Society are already hard at work perfecting arrangements for the New England fair, to be held on their grounds at Worcester, the first week in September, and say they mean to get up the best fair ever held in New England. We have no doubt their efforts will be crowned with success, as usual. Worcester is one of the best places in New England for an exhibition of the kind, and it has some men who know how to get it up.

Remember it would be found a costly business to make a farm rich through the purchase of commercial fertilizers. The place for the profitable use of commercial manures is to extend or supplement the manures made from stock on the farm in the production of crops. These crops fed to stock result in an increased supply of manures, which in turn give increased productiveness to the soil. The importance of making manure at the barn should never be overlooked.

Look out now for the early peas and potatoes. The peas can be forwarded by early planting, on dry soil, and potatoes by taking the seed to a warm room, where the sprouts will get a strong start while the soil is getting warm enough for planting. Use medium sized whole potatoes for the first early crop. They start out stronger, and will be in advance of cut seed. A little attention to these matters early in the season will be well repaid later on.

The novelty of deborning having had its day, and sober reason having again resumed its throne, another actor now comes on to the stage with a different play. One Mr. John March of Wisconsin, claims to have discovered a combination of chemicals which will beat the other feller's saw all out—it prevents the growth of horns. An application—"a child can do it," so the embryo horn in a young calf kills the embryo, and no growth follows. "All druggists have it." Mr. Haaf's saw with its cruelty can be hung away.

In speaking of the appointment of Dr. Loring as minister to Portugal, the *Massachusetts Ploughman* (organ of the New England Agricultural society) says that it is not at all probable that he will be allowed to resign the presidency of the New England society in consequence of his residence at Lisbon. Of course he will not. A man holding a perpetual lease of an office has no occasion to resign, in whatever country he may find his residence. Besides, since the work of the New England society is all conducted by proxy, its president will not be missed.

The largest one week yield of butter by a Holstein-Fresian cow, is claimed for Gerben 4th,—32 lbs. in the week ended Jan. 6. This cow is owned by Mr. E. Moore of Cameron, Mo., who gives a sworn statement of her yield. She was fed daily 40 lbs. of the ground corn meal, 18 lbs. of wheat bran, and all the sugar beets, clover and timothy hay she cared, with a little condition powder each day. She weighed 1684 lbs. before calving. "Where should the bragging come in? That is more than four times the feed of a common cow that will make a pound and a half of butter a day. The best cow is the one that will furnish the product at least cost.

The bill prohibiting the coloring of oleo in imitation of butter, which has been before the Massachusetts legislature, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 18. Thus the friends of honest butter meet with another defeat. This is a matter in which dairymen in Maine are directly concerned, since our surplus butter principally goes to that State for a market. There is no question but much of the oleo is delivered to consumers as pure butter, and to that extent each pound of it displaces so much butter. Thus the market between the two is crowded, and prices borne down accordingly; and we with other sections supplying that market, suffer the consequences.

Is Orcharding Profitable?

It astonishes every one to see how the apples have held out this year. There are still apples left, both in Massachusetts and in New York, which can find no profitable market. The conclusion is forced upon us that there were more apples raised last year than the markets open to the crop called for.

What, then, is the outlook for the business in the future? is a question that is receiving the candid attention of orchardists all over the great apple growing sections of New England and New York. At a farmers' meeting held at Ploughman Hall, Boston, for the discussion of the "Apple Orchard," the general tone of the speakers took on rather a despondent flavor, and was far enough from an encouragement to the business; and it can but be admitted that there is good cause for this conservative view, when one looks the field over candidly and notes carefully the situation.

The apple growing sections of New York and New England have a common interest in this crop. Within this territory there is now grown, even in unfavorable years, more apples than its consumption calls for or can handle, even at low prices. When conditions are favorable, and there is a general good crop throughout these States, there are more apples produced than all the markets open to it can find a sale for at reasonably good prices, in the few winter months when so perishable a product is a legal tender. We have seen this proved twice within the last three years, and the intermediate year had a plenty for the demand. At the same time, out of the great crop of last year was evaporated a stock of dried fruit fully equal to any demand for that commodity for two years to come, and so reducing the price that it is now worth on the market less than the cost of its production. With the home markets choked all winter with the green fruit, and at this late date as much so as at any time of the winter, with shipments across the Atlantic amounting to upwards of a million and a quarter of barrels, with a shrinkage through the winter, from imperfect keeping and bad condition, that seriously cut down the supply, there are thousands and thousands of barrels still left, with no other outlet than to be fed to stock on the farm where they grew. At the same time, all the eastern States at least, and in the great apple producing section of Nova Scotia, which comes into the field in common with us, trees have been planted in the last ten or fifteen years, in numbers never before equaled, and which have hardly yet begun to be felt on the market; and along with the rest, cultivation and care have so improved that the same trees produce in much greater bounty and with far more certainty of annual crops.

While such changes have been going on among us, there is another factor affecting the situation, which must not be overlooked in a survey of the field. Bananas and citrus fruits are now so plentiful and cheap, and are so freely used by the people, as to seriously affect the demand for our home grown fruits, and this tendency is likely to increase in the future, rather than otherwise. The production of oranges in our own country has but just commenced, and the business is sure to rapidly and widely extend in the near future.

Small fruits, formerly claiming consumption but a brief time, have their season extended from spring time to autumn frosts, by the opening of transportation facilities, with wider latitudes; and these, with the perishable plums, peaches and pears, have their season still further extended by the canning process, till it now covers the entire round of the year. Apples, then, do not now, nor never will again, hold the important position in fruit consumption in which they formerly were found.

In view of these facts, orchardists may as well conclude that the high prices of former times have gone with the years that bore them. We would not, however, carry the idea that all profits of the business have gone with them. While it is true that only in favorable cases has the great crop of the past year more than paid the cost of handling, yet only in an occasional year is a full crop general over all this apple producing territory, so that its depressing effects are not often realized. Even good crops, over limited sections, do not come every year, and it is by no means likely that the discouragements of the past year will be often experienced.

While there is no probability of extreme prices in the future, it is believed the apple orchard still has an important place on Maine farms. If high prices are not to be ours, then the orchard should be so handled as to bring the largest possible returns for the outlay. Through the exercise of the knowledge of the business that has been gained from past experience, apples can now be made a profitable crop at the ruling lower prices, but the management must be improved.

1. Only healthy, thrifty trees should be allowed to encumber the land.

2. Only choice, salable kinds should be produced.

3. These should be given strict attention, and well-directed cultivation and fertilization.

In this way, no time or cost will be wasted on worthless trees or unsalable fruit, and such orcharding will still prove profitable, though prices rule low. We have to work on narrower margins all around, and orcharding is no exception.

State Fair Matters.

A meeting was held at Lewiston, on Wednesday of last week, for the purpose of arranging the premiums in aid of the several stock interests of the State, provided for by the appropriation made by the legislature, of a thousand dollars to each of the State societies, and making the executive officers of the two societies and of the board of agriculture, a joint board to arrange the distribution. There were present the full board of officers of the State Agricultural Society; President Mann representing the Eastern Maine, and Secretary Gilbert, of the board of agriculture. There was a change in the provisions of the law, whereby heretofore it has been required that four hundred dollars should be expended for the encouragement exclusively of beef raising, now it is given the broader application of cattle raising. Hence a modification of the fat cattle premiums was made, and they are now to be offered as follows:

FAT OXEN AND STEERS IN PAIRS.

Animals competing for these premiums must have been owned in Maine at least six months before exhibition. Animals to compete in only one class. Exhibitors competing for the fat stock premiums shall furnish a written statement in detail of their method of feeding, etc., if called for.

Four years and over	\$30 00	\$20 00	\$10 00
Three " "	25 00	15 00	10 00
Two " "	25 00	15 00	10 00
One year and over	20 00	15 00	10 00
Calves	15 00	10 00	5 00

STEERS AND OXEN BRED AND REARED BY EXHIBITOR.

All animals in this class must have been bred and reared by exhibitor.

Fair three years and over	\$10 00	\$8 00	\$6 00
" two " "	8 00	6 00	4 00
" one year "	8 00	6 00	4 00
" calves	6 00	4 00	2 00

FAT HEIFERS.

Fat heifer, two years	\$8 00	\$6 00	\$4 00
" " one year	8 00	6 00	4 00
" calf	6 00	4 00	2 00

No. 37—SWEEPSTAKES.

Offered by the State Society.

Best exhibit of fat cattle, not less than six	\$25 00	\$15 00
Best fat animal of any age or breed	10 00	5 00

FAT SHEEP.

Sheep entered in the fat sheep classes cannot compete in the breeding classes. Long wooled sheep, including Cotswold, Leicesters, Lincoln, and their grades.

Pen of three sheep, two years or over	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$2 00
One year	6 00	4 00	2 00
Lambs	6 00	4 00	2 00

Middle wooled, including Downs and Merinos and their grades, same premiums as above.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following is the list of prizes as arranged for dairy products.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

All dairy products shall be examined by committee on second day of fair. The same sample shall not be eligible to entry in more than one class.

Best display of creamery butter	\$25 00	\$20 00	\$15 00
Best firkin of creamery butter, not less than 40 lbs	15 00	10 00	5 00
Best creamery print, not less than 25 lbs	15 00	10 00	5 00
Best creamery butter, in 5 or 10 lb. package, in form for delivery unbroken to consumer	10 00	5 00	3 00
Best display of creamery butter, to be shown in glass jar	5 00	3 00	2 00

FACTORY CHEESE.

Best display of factory cheese, not less than 300 lbs., actual weight, June make	\$15 00	\$10 00	5 00
Best display of factory cheese, not less than 200 lbs., actual weight, July make	15 00	10 00	5 00
Best display of factory sage cheese, not less than 200 lbs., actual weight	10 00	5 00	3 00

PRIVATE DAIRY.

Private dairy butter in potts, not less than 10 lbs	\$15 00	10 00	5 00
Best print butter, not less than 10 lbs., made by girl not over 16 years of age	10 00	8 00	5 00
Best sample of domestic granular butter, not less than 2 lbs., to be shown in a glass jar	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best firkin dairy butter, not less than 25 lbs	10 00	8 00	5 00

DOMESTIC CHEESE.

Best display of domestic cheese, not less than 60 lbs	10 00	8 00	5 00
Best display of domestic sage cheese	5 00	3 00	
Best domestic cheese made by girl 16 years of age or under, not less than 30 lbs	10 00	5 00	2 00

For the cow that will make the most inches of cream on the second day of the fair, milk to be set in deep cans and measured on the morning of the third day, to be milked morning and evening at 6 o'clock, in presence of committee | 10 00 | 6 00 | 2 00

For the cow that will give the most milk on the second day of the fair, the committee to test the milking | 10 00 | 5 00

In the horse department classes were made and premiums arranged for Percherons, French Coach horses, Clydes, and their grades. It being desirable to have the further premiums arranged differently in the two societies, it was voted that each society make up its list subject to the approval of the Secretary of the board of agriculture.

The poultry and the swine premiums remain without essential change.

The State Society has practically completed its revision of the stock premiums throughout. Some changes have been made. The first premium on herds of pure bred cattle has been reduced from $30 down to $25. The State team of oxen is stricken out. The requirement that town teams shall be made up by three different owners is stricken out, leaving no requirement of ownership. Some of the sheep premiums have been slightly cut down.

The officers of the State Pomological Society were present at the meeting for the purpose of consulting in regard to joining with the State Fair as in former years. It was arranged to that effect on the same terms as last year.

The evening meetings at Exhibition Hall which proved so popular last year will be again repeated. The State Society will hold a meeting for general discussion of matters relating to its management on Monday evening of fair week, the board of agriculture will have charge of Tuesday evening, the Pomological Society Wednesday evening, and the State Grange Thursday evening. It is probable the hall for holding these meetings will be enlarged so that all who wish to attend can be accommodated. This is an admirable feature, and we bespeak that the several organizations having charge of the meetings will see to it that acceptable programmes are filled.

The Dressed Meat Traffic.

Effects on Farms and Public Health.

The great dressed beef monopoly of Chicago, which is effectually stamping out the growing of beef among the farmers the country over, is beginning to have its effect, by arousing thinking men to a consideration of the problem, and is already inciting action, looking to measures of relief from the situation in which the live stock business finds itself placed. We give the following article from the *Country Gentleman*, which though written for New York, yet finds a large measure of application in our own State:

The question of shipping dressed meat from the immense slaughter-houses of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago to the East, is one which interests the farmers and consumers of New York to an extent that few of them have appreciated. I propose to discuss this business, or rather, monopoly, from the standpoint of both a producer and a consumer.

Certain firms, mainly located in Chicago, have organized the business of shipping dressed meats to the eastern markets by means of refrigerator cars, and refrigerator buildings located at the cities on lines of railroads. When this business began a few years ago, the butchers who supplied the various local markets with fresh meats, purchased the cattle which were inspected by local health officers, killed, and slaughtered, as they were needed, to supply the markets. These animals were brought from the West under a system of freighting and care, carefully provided for by law, or they were purchased from the farmers who reared and fattened them. This system made a general competition among producers, handlers and butchers, and enabled consumers to get cheap and fresh and wholesome. The stall-feeding of cattle in New York and other States furnished a business for the general farmer—he bought cattle, fed them corn and grain, and also enabled him to make manure on the farm with which to keep up its fertility. The elements of plant food were thus retained on the farm, and found their way into the soil, to the benefit of succeeding crops, and gave a fair remuneration for the labor bestowed in its tillage, and some return for investment in land devoted to farming.

The shipping of dressed meats to eastern markets is a destroying and demoralizing factor in agricultural industry. It is impossible to estimate the loss inflicted upon this State. As one of the legitimate results, the value of farm lands has been depreciated at least one-third. I do not charge the entire depreciation of farm values to this one item of scourging competition, but to it can surely be charged one-third of the loss in farm investments. The soil is not only rapidly becoming reduced in fertility, but the calves born in this state do not have any such value as they would if there was the opening there should be to make them into beeves. They are now quite generally sacrificed when born. Rearing sheep for mutton is another industry cut off by the same monopoly. To bring a lot of sheep can now rear and feed either cattle or sheep for their meat without loss.

A small part of the beef now sold in New York City is killed alive, and here the best cuts are retained, and command high prices because of this wholesome competition. All over the State the "butchers," now only meat-retailers, are obliged to purchase their meats from the dressed beef monopoly, or beef in the State is destroyed, and if an attempt is made to purchase elsewhere by any one, an opposition shop is set up to crush him out. If a butcher rebels at the dictation of the monopoly, and refuses to buy out of his business, opposition rears its hydra head, and he is obliged to succumb and buy of his masters at their price.

In all this struggle of greed and monopoly to maintain its hold, the consumer seems to be an indifferent spectator, when he really has a vital interest. It is only when the monopoly is laying its foundation and killing an opponent that there is ever any reduction in price—that is, while the butcher is being squeezed. After the meat seller has been tamed and the chain has been forged, its links are tightened, and the oppression to the consumer begins. We cannot sound the alarm too soon, and too constantly, that we are being enslaved by and not heed the cold, grasping, crushing efforts now being put forth on our end of the line to establish and maintain a monopoly in this trade—the supply and price of fresh beef. It will be too late to agitate this dressed meat, at first the price to the butcher was put below the possibility of the farmer to produce, and so stall-feeding was abandoned, and the farmer is now compelled to buy of the monopoly. Will the consumer heed the march of this monster and save himself from his unrelenting grasp and never-satisfied maw?

This forestalment monopoly is a twin brother to the other fraud—oleomargarine—which came so near wiping out our dairy interests. Both have a sister of the same paternity—bogus lard. The elements of lard, cheese crushing monopolies do not deserve sympathy if they should lose in their investments in refrigerator cars and refrigerator buildings; for without pity they are devastating the homes of New York of its fertility, with loss in stables, now of no use, and cars and stock yards and barns and feeding accommodations belonging to the railroad companies, on a population of one of State need not stop in any demand for their protection for losses of this kind. If this were a business of the *people* it would be different; but it is not. The scoopings of profits is only to be swept up by a few in number. From the testimony taken before the United States Senate commission, it seems that the producers of beef at the point of delivery to the Dressers made the power of this beef combination or trust, or organized monopoly. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas testified that if he "refused to sell his cattle in Kansas City, would be guyed to death." The same firm that had bid in Kansas City would be the only firm bidding at Chicago." Mr. Brewster Cameron of Arizona testified that Chicago controlled all of the cattle trade of the country except California. Other testimony was taken going to show the above facts, and the necessity of breaking the power which made prices at both ends of the line—with the producer and the consumer. From evidence and general observation, it seems that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the number of cattle in the far West, the price of beeves is no higher, and whatever may be the changes in numbers, the retail price is kept up where the refrigerators furnish the beef.

What of the healthfulness of these dressed meats? What protection have consumers in this regard? These are after all the most important questions. The truth is, the consumer knows nothing of the character of these meats he buys and puts on his table for his family to eat. The system of inspection in Chicago for these dressed carcasses is simply nominal. Thousands of cattle are killed and packed every day, and there can be no adequate inspection. The business is too immense. If it were scattered, as it should be, and the beef of each locality in our State slaughtered and prepared for market where it is consumed, or near by, there could be a careful examination of each animal. There are a number of diseases affecting cattle and that would cause blood poisoning which cannot be detected in the meat. When we citizens of New York remember the ingenuity and underhanded efforts made by the makers and venders of oleomargarine to get it down our throats, can those supposed and farm brains be altogether a saint, or that this monopoly might not attempt to prostitute science and subsidize men, and perhaps stultify a possible conscience, in order to work out its selfish interests to the harm and damage of the people, regardless of consequences to indifferent consumers?

The inspection is not a safe one if there is any pretence. There is no competition in the business, and with such a system as how easy it is to override it and to shut the eyes of the law or to make it of no account. Does any one of the thousands of the eaters of refrigerator meat suppose the cattle are all, or any considerable part of them, inspected, or the meat either? His credulity is childish. L. Leonard of Missouri, a noted stock-breeder, testified: "The price that the consumer has to pay for the meat is much too high in proportion to that which the producer receives. Inspection on the hoof would do away with all danger of big-jawed tuberculous cattle, or those suffering from fever." Levi Samuels, a wholesale butcher in New York City, testified that "local inspections would re-open the markets of the whole country, and would lessen enormously the adulteration of meat, and would benefit the producer and consumer." Geo. Beck of Michigan testified that the "dressed beef trust had crushed out all butchering, and compelled all butchers to buy of them." Mr. Hall of Buckmaster of Ohio testified that "the growing of cattle for home markets was entirely abandoned, and the quality of the dressed meat shipped to the seaboard deteriorated. The trust controls the markets." John Duff of Michigan testified that "local inspection would tend to destroy the monopoly."

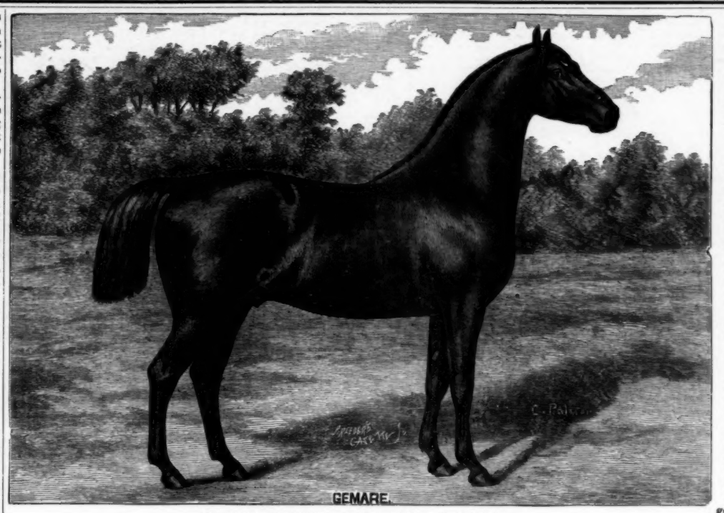
The shipping of dressed meats to eastern markets is a destroying and demoralizing factor in agricultural industry. It is impossible to estimate the loss inflicted upon this State. As one of the legitimate results, the value of farm lands has been depreciated at least one-third. I do not charge the entire depreciation of farm values to this one item of scourging competition, but to it can surely be charged one-third of the loss in farm investments. The soil is not only rapidly becoming reduced in fertility, but the calves born in this state do not have any such value as they would if there was the opening there should be to make them into beeves. They are now quite generally sacrificed when born. Rearing sheep for mutton is another industry cut off by the same monopoly. To bring a lot of sheep can now rear and feed either cattle or sheep for their meat without loss.

A small part of the beef now sold in New York City is killed alive, and here the best cuts are retained, and command high prices because of this wholesome competition. All over the State the "butchers," now only meat-retailers, are obliged to purchase their meats from the dressed beef monopoly, or beef in the State is destroyed, and if an attempt is made to purchase elsewhere by any one, an opposition shop is set up to crush him out. If a butcher rebels at the dictation of the monopoly, and refuses to buy out of his business, opposition rears its hydra head, and he is obliged to succumb and buy of his masters at their price.

In all this struggle of greed and monopoly to maintain its hold, the consumer seems to be an indifferent spectator, when he really has a vital interest. It is only when the monopoly is laying its foundation and killing an opponent that there is ever any reduction in price—that is, while the butcher is being squeezed. After the meat seller has been tamed and the chain has been forged, its links are tightened, and the oppression to the consumer begins. We cannot sound the alarm too soon, and too constantly, that we are being enslaved by and not heed the cold, grasping, crushing efforts now being put forth on our end of the line to establish and maintain a monopoly in this trade—the supply and price of fresh beef. It will be too late to agitate this dressed meat, at first the price to the butcher was put below the possibility of the farmer to produce, and so stall-feeding was abandoned, and the farmer is now compelled to buy of the monopoly. Will the consumer heed the march of this monster and save himself from his unrelenting grasp and never-satisfied maw?

This forestalment monopoly is a twin brother to the other fraud—oleomargarine—which came so near wiping out our dairy interests. Both have a sister of the same paternity—bogus lard. The elements of lard, cheese crushing monopolies do not deserve sympathy if they should lose in their investments in refrigerator cars and refrigerator buildings; for without pity they are devastating the homes of New York of its fertility, with loss in stables, now of no use, and cars and stock yards and barns and feeding accommodations belonging to the railroad companies, on a population of one of State need not stop in any demand for their protection for losses of this kind. If this were a business of the *people* it would be different; but it is not. The scoopings of profits is only to be swept up by a few in number. From the testimony taken before the United States Senate commission, it seems that the producers of beef at the point of delivery to the Dressers made the power of this beef combination or trust, or organized monopoly. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas testified that if he "refused to sell his cattle in Kansas City, would be guyed to death." The same firm that had bid in Kansas City would be the only firm bidding at Chicago." Mr. Brewster Cameron of Arizona testified that Chicago controlled all of the cattle trade of the country except California. Other testimony was taken going to show the above facts, and the necessity of breaking the power which made prices at both ends of the line—with the producer and the consumer. From evidence and general observation, it seems that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the number of cattle in the far West, the price of beeves is no higher, and whatever may be the changes in numbers, the retail price is kept up where the refrigerators furnish the beef.

What of the healthfulness of these dressed meats? What protection have consumers in this regard? These are after all the most important questions. The truth is, the consumer knows nothing of the character of these meats he buys and puts on his table for his family to eat. The system of inspection in Chicago for these dressed carcasses is simply nominal. Thousands of cattle are killed and packed every day, and there can be no adequate inspection. The business is too immense. If it were scattered, as it should be, and the beef of each locality in our State slaughtered and prepared for market where it is consumed, or near by, there could be a careful examination of each animal. There are a number of diseases affecting cattle and that would cause blood poisoning which cannot be detected in the



GEMARE.

Imported by MR. J. S. SANBORN, Elmwood Farm, Poland, Maine.

England, and also introduced sulphate of ammonia for agricultural purposes.

Probably no one in the business has been consulted more by experiment stations or has supplied so many chemicals for experimental purposes. Only recently his concern has been favored with a large order from Secretary Rusk of the United States department of agriculture at Washington, to be used in carrying on important experiments with reference to peach yellows.

It would take quite a chapter to show what the Bowker company and its energetic founder has done in the way of business on a good footing, for it is one of the most progressive concerns in the country in the fertilising business, and has been alive to every new improvement.

The great work, however, of this company has been the introduction of special manures under the name of Prof. Levi Stockbridge, which at first were much ridiculed, partly because they were the first manufactured fertilizers that contained potash; but the principle is now recognized by practical and scientific men as being the only rational basis on which to manure.

The Bowker company is also undoubtedly as well equipped as any concern in the country to do business. It has two large factories, it manufactures its own sulphuric acid, has its own steamship in New York harbor and a large phosphate mine in Canada. Its sales have grown from 125 tons in 1873, (which Mr. Bowker, assisted by Mr. Sparrow the present chemist of the company, personally manufactured and sold,) to over 30,000 tons in 1888, or 100 tons for every working day of the year. We have watched the progress of this business from its infancy, and it is a pleasure to note its success. Its efforts have been justly appreciated by the farming public, for it was the pioneer company to put the business on a scientific basis, and has grown by honest and selling what it states. Mr. Bowker has by his methods on his merits won a prominent position in the agricultural world, both as one of the "fathers" of the State college and as a writer and speaker on agricultural topics. —*N. E. Farmer.*

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Potato Trade in Western Oxford—Prospects for Our Farmers the Coming Season—Notes from the Grange.

For various reasons the potato market seems to be completely demoralized. Never has there been so hard an outlook for potato raisers as now. Nevertheless, there are many lessons to be learned that may be of much value to farmers, if they will but learn them. In the first place, we must realize fully that the time for extreme prices on any farm product is past. There are too many railroads and too much general information among the people for this. Any article that can be grown as well or better grown upon the farm, in any locality, than the article is pushed in from some other place where there happens to be an abundance, and so prices are made very nearly uniform. Therefore we should sell all anything we may have produced for sale at the time when it is ready for the market, and a fair price can be obtained. The practice of holding over in the hope that many of our farmers last season, and led them to store nearly all of their potatoes. Most of them were Burbank seedlings, and for some reason were not first-class table potatoes. This fact, and the abundance of other stock, has led to the present low prices; and many farmers of this and adjoining towns find themselves loaded with a product that will not sell, and thus they are deprived of their expected income, and are deprived of their expected income, and there are many sober faces and empty pocket books. Many are contemplating the seed, and vowing never to plant any more Burbank potatoes, and are looking for some other variety for a market potato. But I think the unsalable quality of many of the Burbank potatoes was caused by the season. They being late growing potatoes, were in many cases just as green as in June when struck by frost. This, and the extreme wet weather in digging time, led to much stock being put upon the market so unripe that it was not salable, and this hitherto unequalled market potato got a set-back that it will not outgrow this season. I look for a good market for them, however, next year. Trust that but very few of our farmers will make any radical changes in their crops or methods for this season, but will profit by the past to mark them wisdom for the future. Before branching off into unknown paths, and trying to cut a new road in some branch entirely unfamiliar to them, it will be well to study to improve their methods of planting and growing the crops they have found their farms and situation adapted to. Plant all your potatoes on new ground, and escape the risk of frosts in spring than fall. Prepare the land better than formerly; take better care of the growing crop, and when full grown and ready for harvesting, take them out of the ground at the right time and in the proper manner; place the product upon the market in the best possible condition, at the time when it is just ready, and in the long run you will be the gainer.

Sweet corn, which has been the main crop for many farmers in this vicinity for some years past, was so near a total failure last year that some are disposed to look upon that as unreliable. The removal of the shop of the Portland Packing Company from here also discourages farmers. But notwithstanding these facts, there will be a good quantity planted this season. Mr. T. L. Eastman will put in some new retorts and make other improvements, so that he will be able to take care of more than ever before. As the market demands a first-class article, and his reputation for putting up nothing else is well established, he expects to do a good business. Farmers can rest assured that three cans of sixty ounces, which is not quite two cents per pound. I consider sweet corn one of the most valuable crops, everything considered, that we can raise. Farmers here are too much given to trying a little of everything to accomplish the best results. While I believe in a certain amount of variety, I do not think we should divide up in such a manner that we have no one thing to sell in such a quantity as to demand attention, and thus call in purchasers. If stock raising is carried to its full extent, let some one branch be pushed to its full capacity, and let there be some definite object in view, some purpose ahead that shall lead to such breeding as shall cause uniformity of results. Breed with this one object always in view, and improve the stock each year. In this way you will be surprised at the uniformly good results that will follow.

Some of our farmers are sending milk to the new creamery at Portland, near the Union station. Believe they are pleased with the business. Milk selling will do for those situated near the railroads, but for the most of our farmers is impracticable. We learn that there is a fair prospect for the establishment of a cream route by the proprietors of the Portland Creamery, in this place. Trust the farmers will interest themselves in the matter, as there is no more promising branch of farming at present than dairying by the cream gathering plan. We understand the price offered is eleven cents an inch for cream, which is equivalent to twenty-two cents for the butter, and is all that the farmer is relieved of all labor of manufacturing and marketing. A cream route, in connection with our corn packing establishment, will open up an industry that will aid us much in our farming, and increase the value of our lands.

Fryeburg Grange, instituted a little more than one year ago, now has ninety-two members. In adding to its membership at each meeting. Quite a boom has been practiced since last August, with very satisfactory results. Nearly nineteen hundred dollars' worth of grain and groceries have been purchased and distributed among its members. Allowing a net saving of ten per cent. by obtaining the goods at wholesale prices, and we have the goodly sum of nearly two hundred dollars as a result item worth considering. But for the bad state of the potato market much more would have been saved, by selling direct to the consumer. While this financial gain has been made, the members have not been unmindful of the social and educational advantages to be derived from the Grange meetings. Old friendships have been strengthened and new ones made. We have among our members a boarder of the Declaration of Purposes, where it says: "We propose meeting together, talking together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual benefit and improvement;" and as long as patrons keep in view the watchword of the order, which should always be to all as a guiding star: "*Via essentia, via naturalis, via ditus, via ferty; is all things, charity,*" there will be a constant upbuilding of the mind, and the greatest good will accrue to all. Indirectly, to those outside the order, as well as the direct benefit to the order. —*West Fryeburg.* B. WALKER MCKEEN.

For the Maine Farmer

From the Hilltop.

Mr. Editor: I have been since the 5th of last December, situated on a farm on the highest point of land occupied by a farm, in the vicinity of Mt. Blue. Taking with me my stock, a small herd, I came here to board the occupant of the farm and feed his stock, while he has been running a team. Whether anything written from "Summit" can interest your readers or not, I will

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, April 18, 1889.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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'Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford counties.

MR. G. T. STORER of Richmond, is authorized to take subscriptions and collect dues for the *Farmer*.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MR. F. W. COLE is now calling upon our subscribers in East Kennebec.

State of Maine.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Agreeable to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, approved March 13th, 1887, "that the Governor shall annually set apart a day in the spring as Arbor Day," I hereby designate and proclaim

Wednesday, the 15th day of May next,

to be observed as Arbor Day. And I earnestly advise that the people of this State duly regard it by engaging in the "planting of trees, shrubs and vines, in the adornment of public and private grounds," not only for the purpose of beautifying our villages, towns, parks and public ways, but also for the encouragement of forest culture and the growth of woods and timber, which will be of inestimable importance to the fertility, health and future prosperity of this entire commonwealth. Experience in various foreign countries as well as in several of the American States, proves the practical advantage as well as the moral and refining influence of tree planting, and I trust that the spirit and intent of the legislative act for its promotion may be carried out with general unanimity and patriotic good will by the entire people of Maine.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirteenth.

EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

By the Governor.

ORLANDAL SMITH, Secretary of State.

Judge Thurman of Ohio, made a pleasant call upon the President last week.

There is to be a meeting of the executive committee of the State Grange at an early day, to elect a member of the advisory board of the State Experiment Station, to which the Grange is entitled.

One thousand of the leading citizens of Portland have petitioned the city government for aid in making a grand industrial exposition in the Forest City. They believe that such an exhibition as is proposed will be of great advantage to the interests of the city as well as the State. Certainly the petition should carry great weight, but it was summarily rejected by the city council.

Mr. J. H. Libby of Gardiner, has made an important purchase of horseflesh, and brought in another valuable stallion for service in Kennebec county. It is the bay two-year-old Arrival, 2.50, by Charlie Wilkes 2.25½, dam Aspasia by Alcantara, second dam by Clark Chief. He was the first yearling bred in New England to get a record of 2.18, and is entered in the National Futurity and Spirit of the Times stakes, to be trotted in September. The colt stands 15-2, and weighs 1040.

The committee of the valuation commission, Messrs. Partridge, Hall, Gilman and Maxwell, which has been at work in the Senate Chamber since the organization of the commission, finished its labors for the present, Saturday. Books for the use of the assessors in making a statement of the valuation of their property have been prepared and sent out to all the cities, towns and plantations in the State, to be returned with the full and correct valuation before August 6th. Eighty-four questions are given for the assessors to answer.

The *Philadelphia Record* recalls the old days in Pennsylvania when whiskey was the drink of the masses of the people, while brandy was consumed by everybody who could afford it. About every social event two generations ago, from a wedding to a christening, gave occasion for the use of strong liquors. A public vendue couldn't be held or a barn raised without the free use of spirits. Storekeepers regaled their customers with toddy, and every community had its strong contingent of topers who were regularly coopered for election day. The same scenes were witnessed here in New England half a century ago, but they now survive only in the memory of those who witnessed them. People who have not lost their self respect are not generally drinking intoxicating liquors.

There seems to be some misunderstanding among our farmers and others, as to the application of the law relating to hawkers and peddlers, passed by the last legislature, and which stands as Chapter 206 in the Public Laws, a supplement folded in the *Farmer* of last week. No farmer will have to take out a license before disposing of any of the products of his industry, including cattle and beef. The law was intended to do away with those shysters and loudmouthed venders who come into the streets of our towns and cities, and take away the legitimate trade of our merchants. No license will have to be taken out in order to dispose of the following articles: Fruit grown in the United States, fruit trees, provisions, live animals, brooms, agricultural implements, fuel, newspapers, books, pamphlets, agricultural products of the United States, the products of his own labor or the labor of his family, any patent of his own invention, or in which he has become interested by being a member of any firm, or stockholder in any corporation which has purchased the patents.

In the several departments of this issue will be found interesting reading for all who intend to exhibit or attend the next State Fair. The trustees evidently expect to have their premium list before the public as early as any; and in their arrangements seem to be giving the best interests of all. At the final meeting additional action was taken upon matters of importance. The Pomological Society which is to hold its annual exhibition in connection with the State Society, has added to its list of winter apples the Gravenstein, and to the pears the Clapp's Favorite, so that in the liberal premiums offered for best dish of each variety the number is extended, with the hope of increasing the exhibit. In the cut flowers an addition has also been made to include pressed wild flowers collected during this year, and ornamental fruit design, composed of fruit and flowers grown in Maine. The time seems to have arrived when this important, as well as highly interesting and instructive feature of the exhibition should be accorded space sufficient to spread its exhibit where it can be examined. To do justice to the fruit growers the entire third floor should be devoted to the pomological interests, and it is to be hoped the trustees will see the necessity for this, and crowd the jewelry men out, rather than the fruit growers in. The main building, so admirably arranged for exhibition purposes, was never intended as a harboring place for glass blowers, soap venders or jewelry peddlers, and the sooner the entire space is controlled by legitimate exhibits the better for all concerned. No one would be the loser if all such bogus concerns were banished from the grounds, while in the near future the society would, we believe, be the gainer financially. One feature the trustees would urge, and that is the Grange exhibits. With the liberal premiums offered it should not be left to one or two local Granges to win all the honors. This year the exhibits in this class must be confined to the products of 1889, and the Granges of the State are urged to be represented. Another matter to be urged is that of individual specials to encourage specific lines of work. Here is a grand opportunity for breeders to aid themselves while building up the interests of others. We have in this State a host of breeders who would be materially benefitted by offering special premiums, placing them where they please, and fixing the conditions under which awards must be made. Send in the specials to the Secretary, A. L. Dennison, Portland. The superintendent of the horse department intends this year to make such arrangements that he may be able to announce in advance the hour at which special stock exhibits will be made, and the exhibitors for each day. This will give horsemen an opportunity to show their studs of horses before the grand stand while the crowds are gathered there.

THE TRAMP LAW. We believe that nearly all the criticisms that have been made by the press of the State upon the recent "Tramp Act," arise from a misapprehension of the facts. The legislature of 1889 has been charged with passing a barbaric act, a law of the grossest inhumanity. Sympathy is commendable, and is an element of charity which is a divine attribute, but sympathy and charity should only be extended to the deserving. We prefer to sympathize with the home, rather than with the saloon; we prefer that the law-makers of Maine should throw a protection around the home, rather than around the tramp. It is much better that the tramp should break stone than to be permitted to break into homes. The tramp has become in Maine a crying evil, and it is absolutely necessary that he be eradicated from our State. There is no law compelling a man to be a tramp, and the man of common instincts can readily discern between a worthy supplicant for charity and a lazy, loafing tramp. The legislature in 1880 passed an act termed the "Tramp Law," and that act described a tramp as follows: "Whoever goes about from town to town, or from place to place in any town, asking for food or shelter, or begging, or subsisting on charity, shall be deemed a tramp," and the law prescribed the penalty as imprisonment "at hard labor in the State's Prison for not more than fifteen months." The penalty in this case was very extreme, and it was found that tramps were rarely indicted under this act, and were arrested more commonly for various trivial offences. The last legislature, by an act approved March 9th, passed a new tramp law, using precisely the same language in describing a tramp as did the act of 1880, and it reduced the penalty from imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for not more than fifteen months to "imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days, at hard labor for ten hours each days, Sundays excepted." Under the old act of 1880, if a tramp refused to labor under sentence, he was subject to such discipline as the prison officers saw fit to inflict to compel him to labor, and one of the penalties was solitary confinement. The legislature in the act of March 9th, expressly prohibited this punishment, and prescribed that the punishment meted out to the tramp, if he refused to labor, should be confined to placing him upon a diet of bread and water until he should consent to labor. It will thus be seen that the act of March 9th, which repealed the old act of March, 1880, is much less severe, much more humane, and we believe will be found much more effective than the act of 1880. The good people of Maine will not punish any man whose misfortune has made an object of charity, but we believe that the public sentiment of Maine will sustain any law which may be found necessary to exterminate and drive out from our borders this crying evil of the tramp.

A WISE LAW. Our readers will bear witness that we have steadily set our face against all western farm mortgage loans, alluring investments in different States and Territories, offering large rates of interest. We have believed, and still maintain the doctrine, that it is far better for Maine men having money to invest, to invest it where they can have an oversight over their investment, in their own localities, in their own State, rather than to transfer it beyond their borders to the care and management of those of whose business capacity they may have no knowledge. If Maine had, during the past twenty-five years, kept within her own borders the young men and the capital that it has sent elsewhere for investment, it would take much higher rank to-day in point of population and wealth than it does. The last legislature passed an act which is in the right direction, and cannot fail to work great benefit to the State. It prohibits every foreign corporation from engaging in the business of selling or negotiating in this State, bonds, mortgages, notes or other choses in action, made, endorsed or guaranteed by it, unless it shall furnish upon the request of the bank examiner a detailed statement of its condition, which statement shall clearly describe the various classes of its assets or liabilities, which shall be sworn to by its president, treasurer, or secretary, and certified to be correct by at least two of its directors. It also makes it the duty of the bank examiner to request such statement of every corporation doing business in this State at least once in every year, and it provides, which is the wisest provision of the act, that no president, treasurer, clerk or employé of any savings bank in this State shall act as agent or representative in this State of any foreign corporation engaged in the business of selling or negotiating any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other choses in action.

In a letter to the public, Mr. C. H. Nelson of Sunnyside Farm, announces that he will not exhibit at the coming State Fair, because the horse department has been placed under Mr. Dexter Gerald. The question the legality of Mr. Gerald's election as trustee, but emphasizes the injustice of the members at large overriding the expressed wish of those from the third district. Neither does Mr. Nelson doubt Mr. Gerald's ability, but for reasons satisfactory to himself, declines to exhibit his large stud of horses at Lewiston this year. This is to be regretted, as the completeness and success of the fair depends upon the co-operation of the largest possible number of exhibitors. Mr. Nelson has done much to advance the horse interests of the State, and it is to be hoped that a different influence may be healed and his stock put on exhibition. That Mr. Gerald was elected with the thought that he would have charge of the horse department, no one doubts, and in making the assignment this fact doubtless controlled the action of the Board. For the good of all it would be well if personal differences could be waived, and the completeness of the exhibit secured.

No better evidence of the worth of a hotel can be found than by following the travelling men, who, being on the road continually, single out the best houses. The Exchange of Lewiston is one of the good houses to be found, and, glancing over the register a few days since, fifty-five names were booked in one day by the commercial travellers, and the table service is superior, and the variety sufficient to satisfy the most exacting, while the rooms are neat, airy, and furnished with beds on which one may sleep. The Exchange, across the street is the busiest horse mart to be found in the State, and probably more horses change hands here than at any other stable in Maine. Taken as a whole, it is a busy place, yet nowhere are guests more attentively served or kindly treated.

The schooner W. S. Brown which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, Thursday last, brought news of the seizure of the American bark C. D. Bryant of Searsport, at Honolulu by the Hawaiian Government, sixty tons of opium being found among her cargo. By the arrival of the steamer Alameda, Sunday, information is received that the case was tried before a Court of Admiralty, and a decision rendered against the vessel, which was accordingly ordered confiscated. The case was immediately appealed to the full bench, and a final decision. The bark has been allowed to load, and will sail under bonds of $19,000, which were furnished by the vessel's agent.

Hon. Fred Douglass, who made a recent trip to Florida and other Southern States, says that he is amazed at the great progress of the negro race since the war. He finds them prosperous and happy, notwithstanding that when freed they were simply turned loose among their former owners with no help from them. Mr. Douglass thinks that the sectional feeling is rapidly dying out, and suggests that the President in making appointments have in view fitness for the place, regardless of politics or race.

Mr. Lyons, the special agent of the State labor bureau, will begin operations at once. His chief aim now being to obtain a full report of the granite industry in the State. He will visit the quarries and yards, and make a complete examination. The other duties assigned him are to make careful investigations into the fisheries and the shipbuilding industry, the wages and condition of those employed, etc.

There will be no handshaking by the President at the Centennial ceremonies in New York. History shows that handshaking was abolished on the occasion of Washington's inaugural, and the celebration must of course follow precedent. It will certainly save the President from at least ten thousand shakes in a single day.

A syndicate is being formed for the purpose of putting the Dexter trotting park in suitable condition to use this season, and should this scheme be successful there will likely be some fun on the track the coming season.

DEATH OF DEA. NASON. Edward A. Nason of this city, so long Deacon of the Congregationalist church, died at his home on Summer street, early Monday morning. Mr. Nason was the son of Bartholomew Nason, was born in Augusta on the 23d of October, 1809, and was in the eightieth year of his age. He had the advantages only of a common school education, and when quite young began mercantile life as a clerk in a grocery store. In 1830, when but 21 years of age, he became junior partner in the firm of E. Craig & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries. Two years later he went into partnership with Mr. J. G. Moody, under the firm name of Moody & Nason. From 1835 till his retirement from active business, about 1872, he was recognized as one of the most prominent dry goods merchants on the Kennebec, being successively a member of the firm of Nason & Hamlen, E. A. Nason & Co., and Nason, Hamlen & Co. On June 5th, 1838, Mr. Nason married Miss Julia Ann Hamlen, daughter of Lewis Hamlen, Esq., and sister of Lewis B. Hamlin. Three children were born of this marriage—Mary, now the wife of Mr. S. Forrest Robbins of St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret, who still lives at the homestead; and another daughter who died young. After a long married life Mrs. Nason died. On Nov. 9th, 1874, Mr. Nason married Miss Elizabeth Means of Augusta, who survives him, and who has been a fitting companion to a noble man.

When Deacon Nason died, a good man went to his reward. The verdict of the people, generally just in the aggregate, is that a life has passed from among us that will live in blessed memory. His very presence was a blessing to the community. He not only wore with becoming grace the robes of righteousness, but he possessed the heart of a righteous man. Counting himself a sinner, saved by the atonement of Christ, he came as near the pattern of the Master, in the gentle meekness of a tender spirit and purpose, as one subject to human frailties could hope to attain in the earthly life. It were a joy to look into his sweet face, to behold the radiance of a Christian soul shining out from his countenance. Guileless in his nature, wrong-doing held out to him no temptations; he sought his fellow men only to bless them; his supreme mission in the world seemed to be to scatter joy and brightness about his pathway, and to illustrate the deep meaning of a Christ-like, unselfish life. To no man of our acquaintance could be more appropriately applied the beatitude, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

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The annual meeting of the Maine State Poultry Association was held at Portland Tuesday. Vice President Rogers in the chair. These officers were elected: President Wm. G. Davis; Vice Presidents, E. Dana, Jr., Portland; John A. Lord, Kennebunk; F. A. Atherton, Hallowell; Dr. C. C. Nutter, Cape Elizabeth; Geo. D. Stockwell, E. Eddington; R. C. Pingree, Lewiston; H. M. Thurlow, Belfast; Fred. Atwood, Bangor; Wm. H. Rogers, Portland; Directors, R. O. Conant, Cumberland; E. L. O. Adams, Portland; B. H. Lewis, Deering; J. R. Lunt, Portland; W. W. Harris, Deering; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. Lewis, Portland. Among the votes passed by the society were the following: The sum of $25 was given to the Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the purpose of paying premiums next fair; the sum of $20 was also given to other local associations for the same purpose, and the life membership was increased to $25. The Association is in excellent condition and understood to have a large sum in the treasury.

It is doubtful if this organization holds another exhibition, and the raising of the membership fee to twenty-five dollars would indicate a desire to keep out additional members, whereas the fact is the sole aim is to protect the funds from being scattered, and use the income for the benefit of local or other State societies, by offering liberal specials. The officers, one and all, are anxious to promote the industry to the utmost.

METEOROLOGICAL. March was unusually warm and dry.

Mean heat of the month,	33.47°
Mean heat of the month for 53 years,	29.46°
Excess this year,	4.18°
The warmest month on record was in 1871, when the mean temperature was	37.46°
The coldest was in 1885, with a mean tem.	20.77°
Moisture from rain and melted snow,	2.76 in.
Mean for 53 years,	3.95 in.
Greatest amount for 51 years, in 1850,	10.06 in.
Least " " in 1856,	.30 in.
Mean temperature of four winter months for 53 years,	26.95°
Mean of this winter of	22.60°
There have been but two warmer winters in 53 years, viz: in 1841-42, when the mean temperature was	4.35°
And in 1877-78, when the mean temperature was	97.76°
	26.96°

The thermometer has been at or below zero but six times during the winter, all in February; the lowest, the smallest number on record, the average number of times being 23.11

The river opened on the 20th, having been closed 69 days, the average number being 117; only twice has the river been closed a shorter time, in 1850-51, 85 days, and in 1870-71, 85 days. Total number of days of sleighing during the winter, 85, the average number being 85½; in 1879-80, and in 1841-42, there were but 16 days of sleighing. Total snowfall for the winter, 43 in., while the average amount being 82.41 in.

Highest barometer, on the 1st,	30.491 in.
Lowest " on the 7th,	28.864 in.
Mean barometer,	29.887 in.
Highest temperature, on the 23d,	60°
Lowest " on the 1st,	0°

Prevailing winds, N.E.; maximum velocity 4, N.E.; number of days on which .01 in. or more rain or melted snow fell, 9; number of days on which cloudiness averaged 8 or more on a scale of 10, 9; total snowfall of the month, 2.58 in.; solar halo on the 23d; lunar halo on the 24th; auroras on the 1st, 3d, 5d, 10th, 12th, 21st, 24th, 25th; last day of sleighing on the 25th; river opened on the 26th; first robins on the 24th; first song sparrow on the 30th.

Gardiner. E.

PENOBSCOT SALMON FISHING. The fun at Bangor, of fly fishing for salmon, was inaugurated on Friday, by the champion, F. W. Ayer of that city, who took two fish weighing eight and twenty-one pounds. Saturday, A. Buck was the fortunate man who struck and brought to the gaff two beauties, one weighing eleven and the other twenty pounds. But the king of all was taken later in the afternoon, by Edward Stetson, Esq., weighing twenty-six pounds, a weight which was reached but twice last year. Sunday, two more were taken, one of nineteen pounds by George Gould, and one of eighteen pounds by Charles Sullivan. Two more were struck but not killed. Fishermen are arriving on the ground every day to participate in the fun. Monday, F. Ayer killed a salmon weighing nineteen and a half pounds, and Mr. Fred H. Patten of Bath, another of seventeen pounds. Another nice one rose, but was lost. Master Frank Cowan was the only lucky fisherman at the salmon pool Tuesday, and he was very lucky, landing a splendid specimen about six o'clock that night, weighing twenty-two pounds and a half, the largest, excepting Mr. Stetson's, which has been taken this year.

MEMORIAL DAY ORATORS. Gen. Edwin C. Milliken of Portland, at Livermore Falls; R. S. Partridge, Esq., at North Whitefield; Gen. Henry L. Mitchell of Bangor, at Corinth; Rev. H. S. Burage, D. D., of Portland, at Freeport; Rev. F. C. Rogers of Bangor, at Oldtown; Rev. J. T. Foster at Presque Isle; Rev. Jacob T. Crosby at Unity; Prof. J. S. Sewall of Bangor, at Kenduskeag.

Our correspondent writes that Jesse Tapley of Gorham, set fire to some brush to burn over his pasture; the fire spread, running through Mr. Gustin's woods, and spread to such an extent that it required the united efforts of thirty men and six oxen to put it out.

THE HURRICANE AT SAMOA. The steamer Alameda, which arrived at San Francisco, Sunday, from Samoa, brought a number of officers and men belonging to the wrecked vessels Trenton and Vandalia. The following facts regarding the hurricane were gained from them: The storm began Saturday, March 16, and lasted until Sunday morning. The German war vessel Eber was driven upon the reefs and broke up quickly. Only one officer and four men were saved from her. She rolled over into deep water after she struck, and her heavy guns helped break her up. The Adler was next to break from her moorings and was rapidly borne upon the same reef and thrown high up near the Eber. The reef is out of water at low tide, and the Adler now lies high and dry on her port side. Twenty officers and men were lost from the Adler. Those who were able to cling to the wreck were rescued in boats early Sunday morning. Capt Fritz, who was among the rescued, was injured, as was also others. The Nipsic was the next to go. She drifted toward the reef, and at about 9 o'clock Saturday morning (the storm began at 3 A. M.) was carried past the reef, in contact with which her rudder and stern post were carried away. She was admirably handled by her officers, however, who succeeded in beaching her on the sand. Seven men were drowned, but there death was due mainly to fear, for if they had remained on the Nipsic instead of leaping into the sea they would have been saved. The Olga collided with the Nipsic early in the morning and carried away her smokestack, a large portion of the bulwarks, the whaleboat and a steam launch. But for the loss of her smokestack, which prevented the furnaces from drawing and keeping a full head of steam on, the Nipsic would have escaped. Thursday the Nipsic was floated and rode at anchor in the harbor. Her propeller was unshipped, to be repaired in Samoa, but Admiral Kimberly intends to fix her out with a new rudder and send her under sail to Auckland or Sydney.

The Vandalia was the most unfortunate of all the vessels. She collided with the British steamer Calliope and the Olga. The Calliope struck her heavily on the port side, doing much damage. The two vessels drifted side by side for a short time, but the Calliope, having lost her anchors, put out to sea under full steam. She made a long circle in her joy to look into the sweet face, to behold the radiance of a Christian soul shining out from his countenance. Guileless in his nature, wrong-doing held out to him no temptations; he sought his fellow men only to bless them; his supreme mission in the world seemed to be to scatter joy and brightness about his pathway, and to illustrate the deep meaning of a Christ-like, unselfish life. To no man of our acquaintance could be more appropriately applied the beatitude, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

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Grange News and Notes.

—MEMORIAL OF CAPITAL GRANGE. The members of Capital Grange, No. 248, P. of H., realize the fraternal ties which bind them to each other and to the Grange as a body, and believe it is a duty which they owe those of its members who are in affliction to sorrow with them, and extend to them assurances of sympathy. We have learned with fraternal sorrow of the death of Harry A. Longfellow and Mrs. Orinda W. Longfellow, the devoted wife and loved son of our brother, Willard Longfellow, whose deaths occurred within a few days of each other. This double affliction, which in the wisdom of our Heavenly Father has fallen upon our brother, is such as to call forth our deepest sympathy; and we, the members of Capital Grange, would assure our brother of our remembrance of him in his sorrow, and commend him to the consolations of the gospel of our Saviour. Your committee would ask that the Grange adopt this memorial as its sentiment, that it be made a part of our records, and that a copy be transmitted to Bro. Longfellow by the secretary.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,
CHARLES SYLVESTER,
MRS. W. G. FIFIELD,
Com.

Capital Grange, No. 248, P. of H., April 13, 1889: "Voted, that the above be published in the *Kennebec Journal* and *Maine Farmer*."

—At a recent meeting of Houlton Grange, the following question was put into the question box: "Is it wise to say, with all the talent developed, no one was able to answer it: "If a man and wife belong to this, our noble order, rise each morning a half hour four o'clock, six days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, working till late at night, not even sparing the time to attend the Grange meetings, how much milk will an ordinary cow give fed on purchased hay?"

—Enterprise Grange, Richmond, conferred the first and second degrees on four candidates at its last Tuesday night meeting. Have more applications in waiting. The attendance was good. The interest has not been better for a long time than at present. Sides were chosen for a literary contest. The time for it to run is two months, to conclude with a supper furnished by the vanquished side. As there are able members on each side, the contest will probably be well fought and lively. Next Tuesday night we are to confer the third and fourth degrees, concluding with a harvest feast, oyster stew, cake and coffee, to which Progressive Grange has been invited to partake.

E. HATHORNE, *Lecturer.*

—WALDO COUNTY GRANGE. The April session of Waldo County Grange was held with Silver Harvest Grange, Waldo, on the 9th inst. Worthy Master and most of the officers were present; seven Granges represented. Fifth degree was conferred upon four members; music by choir; lecture by Worthy Lecturer; noon recess. Topic, "Are our children well supplied with suitable reading?" Opened by Sister Lace, followed by Sisters Ellis, McKeen, Shorey, Burns, Elder, Harriman, Clement, Payson and Hatch, Bros. Shepherd, Freeman, Bowen, Mudgett, Harriman and Payson. Question, Resolved, as patrons and citizens we are interested in the part played by governmental affairs. Affirmative, F. W. Shepherd, negative, G. Burns, Bros. Shorey, Bowen, Mudgett, Payson, Murphy, Roberts, Coombs, Freeman, Harriman and Littlefield, Sisters McKeen and Shorey. Paper by Sister McKeen, subject, "Grange Reading;" parting advice by Worthy Chaplain; a vote of thanks extended to Silver Harvest Grange for courtesies received. Committee reported the following programme for the next session, to be held with Comet Grange, Swanville, May 14: 1, opening exercises; 2, reports of Granges; 3, fifth degree; 4, address of welcome by Master James Nickerson; 5, response by Bro. G. S. Durham; 6, music by choir; 7, lecture by Worthy Lecturer; 8, appointing committees; 9, noon recess; 10, music; 11, topic, Are our kitchens as well supplied with labor saving implements as the farm?" To be answered by Sisters Joshua Littlefield and others; 12, song by Sister Nickerson; 13, question, resolved, It does not pay to use commercial fertilizers at present prices, affirmative, Bro. M. M. Clement, negative, Bro. G. L. Hatch; 14, remarks for the good of the order.

G. L. HATCH, *Sec'y pro tem.*

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. Bishop J. F. Hurst, who is to preside at the two Maine Conferences, visits our State for the first time in his Episcopal office, but he is somewhat familiar with Maine, as for a time he has spent one or more seasons at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, in company with Bishop Goodsell.——Rev. T. S. Lewis of the Bangor Theological Seminary, has been engaged for one year to preach in the Congregational church, Bristol, beginning sometime in June.——Two new members were received into the Methodist church, Wilton, Sunday.——Rev. W. H. Hayden of Auburn, will be stationed at the Free Baptist church at South Berwick.——Rev. A. G. Hammond has resigned as pastor of the North Church, Eastport, on account of ill health.——Rev. Mr. Bowler, the Universalist society of Auburn, voted to invite the Maine General Conference to meet with them for its annual convention in June. The conference has signified its willingness to meet there. The exact dates for the gathering have not been definitely arranged as yet.——Mr. Monroe, the evangelist, has been holding meetings the past two weeks in the Free Baptist church in Bingham, the Methodists and Congregationalists uniting with them; very interesting meetings, and some few have taken a decided stand, and a good deal of interest manifested.——Quite a good deal of interest is being taken by the young people in the meetings being held in the Methodist and Baptist churches at Thomaston.——The young people of the Universalist church, Oakland, met with their pastor, Rev. G. G. Hamilton, and presented him with $250, and intend letting him take a voyage to Europe this summer for his health. He will be allowed two or three months' vacation.——The Congregational parish of Belfast have voted to have an addition built to the church building.——The First Universalist society at Portland has given $500 to Hebron Academy, as a thankoffering for the aid received not long ago by the State Convention.——The new church at West Sullivan is completed, and there was a meeting in it Sunday, March 24. All of the fifty-six pews have been sold. The church will be dedicated in June.——Eight persons were baptized at the Methodist church, Winthrop, Sunday, and eight were admitted to full membership.——Rev. George W. Bicknell of Lowell, Mass., has refused a second call to the church of the Messiah, Portland. The congregation received one vesterday of the declination with applause, and intend to keep him if possible.

Mothers!

There are upon the skin of every human being, child and adult alike, 2,300,000 pores. Through these pores in the form of insensible perspiration is expelled more than one-quarter of the nourishment taken into the system. The importance of keeping open these perspiration valves upon a child's body is second only to that of properly digesting the food. It was to assist the action of the skin and to assimilate the food that Dr. Pitcher formulated Castoria. Loose bowels, constipation, fevers and eruptions which are so constant among infants and children, and which kill one-third of all children before they are five years old, arise principally from these two causes. It is from the wonderful results attending upon the use of Castoria in regulating the stomach and bowels and keeping open the pores of the skin, that Castoria acquired its world-wide reputation. With plenty of water for the body, pure water, to drink, and proper food, regulated in the food, there need be no unaccounted for sickness among children. Castoria is a vegetable prescription without morphine or other narcotic property. Thirty years' extensive use has given it a history never attained by another medicine.

The commissioners on the enlargement of the State house, last week visited the State Houses at Boston, and Concord, N. H., and were received with many courtesies by the Governors of these States and other dignitaries. They found nothing superior to the Governor and Council rooms of our present State House, and when the enlargement is completed we will be in all respects have as good a State House as any they visited.

The trustees of Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, at their meeting will probably authorize the remodeling of the old academy building into a domitory for the accommodation of some thirty or forty students, and a tenement to be occupied by the family of the principal. The school is very prosperous, about 110 pupils now being in attendance. This number will be largely increased by the introduction of a normal department for which an appropriation was made by the last legislature. A teacher for this department has not been selected.

The National Agricultural Department is convinced that the expectation of establishing a successful sorghum industry in the great maize fields of this country must be abandoned. The complete record of the experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, conducted last year in New Jersey, in Louisiana and in Kansas point to this conclusion.

Experience has established the fact that for beauty, durability and economy, the Atlas Ready Mixed Paints are unequalled. They come in all colors and are guaranteed. Charles S. Partridge, under Granite Hall, is the selling agent for these paints in Augusta.

The ice men are getting their ideas well up as regards the price of ice. A Gardiner operator states that he knew of a lot on the Penobscot that was sold, Saturday, for $3 a ton, and $2.25 and $2.50 is being asked now. He says there are but 46,000 tons unsold on the Kennebec to-day.

City News.

—There are several bad cases of diphtheria at Pettingill's Corner and vicinity.

—Should he clearly be convinced that it is his duty, Rev. G. R. Palmer will devote the next year as financial agent of the Seminary at Kent's Hill.

—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Labor Commissioner, will remove to this city, having rented one of the North houses on Weston street.

—Trinity Commandery, Cushnoc Royal Arch Chapter and Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges have provided a large new safe for their use.

—Most of the city churches have arranged for Easter services, though of course the most elaborate ceremonials will be at the Episcopalian and Catholic churches.

—Mr. Osgood Crawford, the meat man, has planted early peas for his customers. He will plant an acre and a half of early peas this season.

—The annual meeting of the inhabitants of the village school district, is to be held at the grammar school house, next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—Next Thursday is Fast day, the time when many farmers begin their spring's work. We shall go to press Wednesday noon.

—All the Evangelical churches of the city have voted to extend a cordial invitation to the managers to hold the next Sunday School State Convention in this city. It will be held some time in October.

—The lease of the Bangs Bros. of the mill at Waterville, having expired, they have discharged their help there, and their entire energies are now to be devoted to their extensive establishment in this city.

—In the Leighton school, Miss Mary C. Lapham will be the teacher; in the Fletcher district, Miss Eula C. Herson, a graduate of the Farmington Normal School, will teach.

—John Marson of Whitefield, 56 years old, who had been a patient there for over 25 years, died of malignant diphtheria at the Maine Insane Hospital, Sunday night. This was the first case for several months. Another midnight burial occurred.

—The wife of Mr. Arthur Brown, Superintendent of the Piscataquis Railroad, whose death occurred at Bangor last week, was the daughter of Ezekiel Welch of Bath, and sister of Col. J. W. Welch of this city. She was a lady very much beloved.

—The late Mrs. Almira E. Rice, in her public bequests, and in the benevolence of her heart, bequeathed to St. Mark's Home for Aged and Indigent Women, of this city, $3000, and a similar sum to the Maine General Hospital, Portland.

—Mrs. Mary L. Savage of Malta Hill, died on Friday, at the age of 86. Her husband, Robert A. Savage, died several years since. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by Rev. Mr. Jordan.

—Since Seth Williams Post, G. A. R., seven years ago, moved into the hall on Water street, which they now occupy, the membership has increased from about 67 to 199, and instead of being in debt, the Post now has a handsome surplus in the treasury.

—Hon. Geo. D. Bisbee, State Bank Examiner, has been here the past week, and made thorough examinations of the Augusta Savings Bank, the Kenneb

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Items of General News

William F. Wharton has entered upon his duties as Assistant Secretary of State.

Nearly 75,000 Masons will participate in the New York jubilee, April 24th.

Three children have died at St. Joseph, Minn., from eating wild turnips.

Rear Admiral William Rodgers Taylor died in Washington on Sunday.

Gen. Franz Siegel has resigned as pension agent in New York city.

Edgar Swan, the defaulting teller of the Lynn (Mass.) City Bank, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Edwin Booth, the actor, says "No more paralysis for me," and has left off the use of tobacco.

The Danish steamer "Danmark," from Christiana, Copenhagen, for New York, has been abandoned at sea. Nothing has been heard from crew or passengers.

There is not water enough in the streams in Michigan to float the winter's cut of lumber to the mills. Over 1,000,000,000 logs are banked.

Investigation of the death of little David Ellis of Stapleton, L. I., shows that the little fellow died of poisoning caused by eating a candy cigar.

M. Mertin has been elected president of the commission of the Senate in Paris, which will conduct the trial of Gen. Boulanger.

The President has appointed William P. Hepburn of Iowa, solicitor of the treasury; William H. Whiteman of New Mexico, associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Nathan F. Dixon was chosen U. S. Senator by the Rhode Island legislature, last week, after a long contest. He is 52 years old, is a graduate of Brown University, and a lawyer by profession.

It is said that the defalcation of cashier Pratt of Anoka, Minn., is not over one-fifth of the amount reported, and the bank will not be seriously affected. Pratt speculated in wheat.

The President has appointed Thomas B. Caulter of Ohio, to be auditor of the treasury for the post office department, and Max Pracht to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska, Territory of Alaska.

A special from New Phila, Ohio, says that a cyclone struck the mining town of Beilder, Friday afternoon, demolishing six dwellings. William Lewis' twelve-year-old daughter was caught in the ruins, and fatally injured. Others badly hurt.

William J. Irving, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., twenty-nine years old, was arrested Friday evening, charged with the embezzlement of $20,000 from the Hammond Dressed Beef Company, for which he was local manager until about two months ago.

Hon. John P. Usher, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln, died at the University Hospital in Philadelphia, Saturday. He had undergone an operation for the removal of a tumor from the lower jaw, from which he did not rally. He was born in 1816.

The well known Boston book firm of Ticknor & Co., 211 Tremont street, Boston, has dissolved. One of the full partners retires from the publishing business, and Mr. Thomas Ticknor will become associated in an important position with the prominent publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Russell Harrison on Thursday had papers served on him, in New York, for libel, on the charge of having published in his paper, the *Montana Live Stock Journal*, an article taken from a Buffalo paper, accusing Ex-Gov. John S. Crosby of Montana, of having stolen jewels from a Washington lady. He secured bail in the sum of $5000.

Eddie Gallery of Chicago, 11 years old, found a revolver in a bureau drawer. When his mother saw it in his hands she grasped it by the handle, and not knowing it was a double action, unfortunately caught hold of the trigger. The revolver discharged, the bullet lodging in Eddie's right eye, and he died in half an hour. The parents are distracted with grief.

Dr. J. R. Giles, aged sixty-five, for forty years a physician in New York, committed suicide Sunday morning, by taking strychnine. His wife was in the room while he was mixing the poison, and he asked her to drink some of it, not saying what it was. She thought it magnesia, and said she did not need any. After she left the room she heard groans, and returning found her husband dying. A patient some time ago recovered a verdict of $1500 against him for alleged malpractice. This, with the death of a favorite daughter a year ago, it is believed unsettled his mind.

The people of Tyler county, W. Va., especially along and near the railroad, are very much excited over the appearance of dozens of mad dogs. Friday, a large dog owned by Capt. W. H. Henderson of Long Reach, went mad and attacked and bit every animal living within reach. The mad animal started across the country along the railroad. A number of men started after on a hand car, but did not come up with it until after it had run eight or nine miles, when they killed it. The country is now believed to be full of bitten animals. Every animal suspected of having been bitten will be killed.

Col. George W. Dyer, the prominent patent lawyer, who died at Washington on Saturday, has resided in that city since 1863. He was a native of Maine, and was educated at Yale and Bowdoin, being an alumnus of the latter college. At the commencement of the war he became a member of the staff of the Governor of Maine, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Subsequently he was appointed paymaster in the army of the Potomac from 1862 to 1869. After being mustered out of the military service, he immediately resumed the practice of law, making a specialty of patents, and taking a leading position in the patent office.

Thomas Berget, a farmer in the southern part of Union township, Ohio, is charged with a horrible crime. It is said that he was awakened one morning by the sounds of a terrific contest on his front porch, between his dog and some person who was begging in piteous tones for help. The farmer, instead of compelling his dog to release his hold upon the unfortunate man, encouraged the animal, until at last death came to end the unequal struggle. Berget then dumped the mangled corpse into a rough grave, which he hastily dug in an open field, and returned to the house. His children, however, who had been witnesses of the tragedy, could not keep the secret, and thus the fearful details were made public.

Billings & Eaton, tanners, curriers and leather dealers, 246 Purchase street, Boston, have failed, and have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. They owe $700,000. The company has operated tanneries in Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, and Peabody, Mass., beside doing a commission business of large proportions. Some of the tanneries it has operated on joint account with the tanners, and at others it has hired the hides tanned at so much per pound. The firm enjoyed an excellent financial standing up to within a few days, and its paper sold very readily. In consequence of the late failures, however, in the shoe and leather business, the impression became current that that line of trade was in a bad way, and against the debtor firm this feeling manifested itself in its full force.

A heavy thunder, wind and hail storm visited portions of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and Maryland, Friday, doing considerable damage. At Elk Garden, Md., a flash of lightning instantly killed John Wetzell, a farmer aged eighteen years, and two horses. At Franklin, Pa., a large iron tank, containing 3000 barrels of naphtha, at the Union Refinery, was struck and completely destroyed. At Masontown, Pa., the roof of the new $10,000 public school building was lifted off, plate glass windows broken, and store fronts blown in. At Steubenville, Ohio, hailstones as large as eggs fell, breaking photographers' skylights and many windows. At St. Clairsville, Ohio, the roof of Mercaugh's mill was rolled up like a ball, and tossed fifty yards into a vacant lot. Several large plate glass windows in the court house were smashed to pieces. At Powhattan, Ohio, the storm struck Harrobrook's three story brick building, and the roof was blown off. A Mr. Coleman, who was in the third story, was blown into the street and fatally injured. The roof of the Ohio River Railroad depot was blown off.

A cool and daring jail delivery took place at Salem, Mass., jail, Sunday morning. Five prisoners made good their escape, getting nearly half an hour's start of the officers before the escape was discovered. The escaped prisoners are William Harlow of Boston, serving a term for larceny; E. A. Dennis, alias Isaac Guthrie, for highway robbery; Felix Golding of Lynn, awaiting sentence for burglary; F. J. Hanley of Lynn, convicted of burglary, and Thomas W. Flynn of Lynn, awaiting trial for burglary. Harlow has been employed about the office, and noticed where the safe key was kept. Having access to the clothes closet, he had selected a suit which he exchanged for his prison suit. Sunday morning when the prisoners went to the chapel, these five remained behind, and when the watchman passed, hid under their beds, escaping notice. During the service the watchman heard a noise in the guard room, and going down found the door open and outsiders coming in. He locked the door, but the prisoners were not missed until the close of the service. It is supposed Harlow got the key, opened the safe and got the key to the outside door, letting the others out. He returned the key to the safe, taking two revolvers and $100 or more from the safe, and joined his companions.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Mr. Willis H. Merriam, a recent graduate of the Maine State College, has been admitted to the bar in Hennepin county, Minnesota.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, April 16, 1889.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.
Gilnet & Weston,	16	
Taylor & Dennison,	7	51
F. W. Thompson,	16	
S. H. Wardwell,	17	11
C. McKenney,	22	23
J. C. Libby & Sons,	6	1
E. L. Libby,	6	6
S. E. Hussey,	9	9
W. A. Gleason,		
Mr. Upham,		

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 4849; sheep, 9351; hogs, 24,033; veals, 1586; horses, 700.

MAINE STOCK.

Cattle, 100; veals, 91; horses, 89.

The exports from the port of Boston amount to 2832 cattle, 800 sheep. Rates, 10 @11½ cents for American cattle.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Beef lower. Too many western. Acres and acres of them on sale, rolling fat, each animal boasting of a corpulence produced by eating 100 to 200 bushels of corn. All grades of beef were ½ cent lower, with downward tendency. Boston market reported glutted.

Sheep and Lambs—Market weak; some lots sold at ½ cent decline.

Hogs remain unchanged; 6¼@6¾ cents the price of country lots.

Veals—Markets overstocked, both at the yards and in town, and lower rates reached. It took good ones to bring 5½ cents live weight. The bulk went at 5 cents.

Milch Cows—A fair supply and a steady trade anticipated. Range of prices $30@$50.

Horses—Demand good at steady prices, ranging from $100 to $350.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

W. A. Glines sold a new milch cow at $47. Taylor & Dennison sold 30 veal calves that weighed 3510 lbs., at 5¼ cents live weight. C. Philbrick sold 14 oxen that dressed 1400 lbs. each, at 6@6¼ cents. S. H. Wardwell sold 1 Holstein new milch cow at $60, warranted to milk 18 quarts; 1 springer, $30; 4 oxen that averaged to weigh 1400 lbs., at $260 the lot; 9 veal calves, 1230 lbs., at 5½ cents. P. W. Thompson sold 4 steers that averaged 1250 lbs. each, at $105 a pair; 1 pair 7 feet cattle, 3000 lbs., at $130.

REMARKS.

Under the present aspect of affairs the beef market this week has slid back to its low price and discouraging rates. New ideas creep out in other lines of live stock, one of which makes itself apparent in the cow trade. Five years ago the large cow having the greatest prospective beef value was reckoned No. 1, stood at the head, and brought the highest price; but under a new order of things this is changing. Milkmen now begin to learn that they can not afford to pay $60 for a cow because she is large, and give her high feed six months and turn her for beef, as at present prices she would have to be a monster to bring half the sum paid, $30. This shrinkage of $30 cuts into his profits, when milk sells as low as at present, at wholesale less than 3 cents per quart. Now we notice these milkmen are selecting the cow having milking points, not beef qualities, and this brings the much despised, oft berated Jersey and its grades to the front, a position never occupied as to-day. We have attended the market, for the last twenty-five years. It is a well known fact that Jerseys and Guernseys of all breeds of cattle possess more fine points as milkers and butter cows than any other breeds, while the heaviest milker is conceded to the Dutch or Holstein breeds. With these two facts staring us in the face, what will the sharp, quick calculating dairy men in Maine conclude? Of course that the Holstein and the Jersey should be crossed when you have got the most perfect actual milch cow known in the market. It is not now as formerly. The cow that stands on her own merits, does not lean on her future value for food. The small, well pointed cow will outsell the big one if her milking capacity makes a fine showing. Another fact is demonstrated by to-day's market. A feeder in Vermont brought in one carload of ewe lambs and one of wethers, all fed alike. The wethers brought one cent per lb. the most, or a dollar per head the highest. For this reason, the wether lambs on being dressed "break a lamb joint," as the butchers call it, in other words they show by their dressing that they are yearlings, while the ewes look dressed like older sheep, which makes the difference in their value. This idea should be instructive, as ewe lambs have always been held in highest esteem by the farmers. It is the opportune season now for farmers to look after changing their buck lambs to wethers, a matter that very many sheep owners are culpably negligent about, which incurs a very great loss to the whole State in two ways. First, it causes a break in the market each season, as buck lambs must be taken up by law by the first of September; this causes so many to be thrown into the market each year as to break the market. Secondly, every wether lamb is worth one dollar more than if kept a buck, as he will get fatter and can run later, and if managed correctly should be fed till weaned at a good price, which never fails to occur in the later winter months. Every farmer in Maine should study the dairy and sheep question in all their intricacies, as the two branches now offer greater inducements than heretofore, and always have paid the farmers of Maine better than the production of beef. I. C. LIBBY.

The good old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Best known cure for Coughs, Colds & Consumption. Genuine: Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, April 16, 1889.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 617; Sheep and lambs 6,850; Swine 20,940; veals, 51; Horses, 208; Number of Western cattle, 370; Northern cattle, 47.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 12@5 37; first quality $4 62@5 00; 2d quality $4 12 @4 50; third quality $3 62@4 00; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6c per lb.
Brighton Tallow 4c per lb.
Country Hides 5c per lb.
Country Tallow 3c per lb.
Calf Skins 9@9½c per lb.
Dairy Skins 15@35c each.
Sheared Skins 25c each.
Sheep and Lamb Skins 50c@$1 50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

A. N. Monroe	Price per 100 lbs.	Live Average	
	By Number.	lbs.	net.
	lbs.	wt.	
do	18	$4 55	" 1550
do	18	4 15	" 1140
do	15	4 90	" 1360
do	15	4 15	" 1230
Farrell & McFlynn	10	4 60	" 1200
do	12	4 62	" 1205
do	8	4 25	" 1150
do	6	4 33	" 1100
do	6	4 20	" 1075

The supply of western cattle in market this week were mostly owned by butchers, but a few lots being put upon the market for sale. Prices were not changed much from those noted one week ago, selling mostly at $4@4 75 per 100 lbs. live weight for slaughter, with a moderate demand. Most of the cattle in market were of a common grade, the larger portion brought from the West being for the export trade.

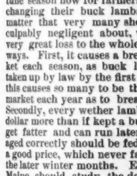
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Beware of Imitations.
Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

APPLES—Green, 25@35c per bushel; Evaporated 5@9c per lb.; dried 4c.
BEANS—Pea beans $2 25@2 50; Yellow Eyes $3 00
BUTTER—Good Firkin 15@20; Ball Butter 20@2c.
CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@12c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.
EGGS—12c per dozen.
FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@7 00; Patent 7 00@7 50.
GRAIN—Corn 55c; oats 45c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.
HAY—Loose $12@14; pressed $14@17.
STRAW—$7 75@8.
HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3½c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4c; bulls and stags, 2½c; calf skins, 5@6c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.
LARD—Tierce 7½@8¼c.
MEAL—Corn 50@55; rye 90@1 00.
SHORTS—$1 00@1 10 per hundred.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 30c per bu.; cabbages, 1c per lb; squash, none in market; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 40c per bu.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 9@10c; beef per side 7@7½c; ham 13@13c; chickens 15@17c; fowls 12@14c; mutton by leg spring lambs 20@25c; veals 8c; turkeys 16@18c; round hog 6@6½c.



FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants, and curing humiliating, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.
KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous, pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

Special Notices.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, April 16, 1889.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILLFEED. Flour is still very quiet. Some of the more prominent Minneapolis mills are asking $6 50 for round lots for this market, but sales are also suggested at $6 40. At the same time spring patents of less note are selling a good deal lower. This market is quoted at about: Fine, $2 40@2 80 per bbl; super, $3@3 50; extra and second, $3 25@4 50; Minnesota bakers' clear and straight, $4@5 75; Michigan stone, $4 75@5; winter wheat, straight and roller, $4 85@5 40; winter patents, $5 40@6; spring patents, prime, $5 90@6 50.

Cornmeal continues firm, on the position of corn. Oatmeal is quiet. Rye is dull, though No 1 rye is scarce.

Corn is steady to firmer. Sales of steamer yellow are noted at 48¾c, and at 48¾c for track billed through. The market is also stronger on export corn. The local quotations are: Steamer yellow, 48@48¾c; steamer mixed, 47@47½c; no grade 46@46½c.

Oats are steady to firm, though May oats are off a little. There is also some interest on the market for futures. On the second call there were sold 6 cars May at 35@35½c. On the calls there were sold 12 cars May at 35½c.

The closing was dull at: Cash, no bids, 35½c asked; April, no bids, 35½c asked; May, 35c bid, 35½c asked; June, 34½c bid, 35½c asked. The spot market is fairly firm at: Fancy clipped, 36½@40c; No 2 white, 35½@36d; No 3 white, 33½@34½c, low grades, 30@33c.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market not only retains all the strong features noticed a week ago, but it has moved up a little on fine grades and closed yesterday with a firm tone. Sales in Boston for several days past have been at 25 to 27 cents per pound for finest fresh creamery, and none of the popular brands were offering yesterday under 26 cents to the trade, with 27 cents asked for fancy. In a jobbing way, dealers were selling at 28 to 29 cents. After passing the finest makes a wider range was quoted—say from 20 to 24 cents. Under this head came some of the fresh imitation creameries which are popular with buyers who do not want to pay the extreme prices. Choice ladies are taken at 18 to 20 cents. Northern dairy, if fine enough, will run up to 24 cents and perhaps higher, but most of the lots arriving are of uneven quality, and are well sold at 20 cents or less. Receivers expect to get something nice from Vermont in another week or two. Old butter is not quotable at 18 cents, and most of what remains grows lower, say 15 or 16 cents.

Cheese—Nothing of a buoyant nature can be said about cheese. The small sales of old factory run along at 11 to 11½ cents per pound, but very good lots can be bought at 10¼ to 10¾c per pound. New cheese is beginning to attract attention in other markets and 8 to 10 cents is quoted, but the quantity offering is small.

Something like a speculative movement has been started in eggs, and prices have advanced about ½ cent per dozen. In this market yesterday sales of western were made at 12@12½ cents, and at the close 12½ cents was the lowest price named for best western. Eastern were advanced to 13 cents, but not many were offered. Receipts for a day or two have decreased a little, and if supplies should continue to fall off, a further advance is not improbable, though at present the market is well stocked.

The bean market has ruled quiet, with no material change in prices, though the tendency on pea and mediums has been slightly in favor of buyers. Sales of large pea at $1 70@1 80, and choice mediums at $1 60@1 75 per bushel. Yellow eyes sell in small lots at $3 35@3 50 per bush.

There is nothing particularly new in the potato market. Choice Houlton rose and hebrons command 60 cents, but other eastern rule at 50@55 cents. Northern burbanks are slow at 35@40 cents.

HAY. Hay sells ratner slowly. Only choice freshley pressed commands $17 50 @18 per ton. Other kinds rule $15@$17. Rye straw is quiet at $16@17 per ton.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, April 16.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,000; shipments 3,000; slow and lower; choice to extra beeves at 4 80@5 05; stockers and feeders at 2 40@3 70; cows, bulls and mixed at 1 70@3 10; Texas steers, 3 40@3 80.

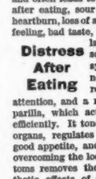
HOGS—Receipts 12,000; shipments 5,400; lower; mixed at 4 70@4 90; heavy at 4 65@4 90; light at 4 75@4 95; skips at 3 45@4 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 6000; shipments 1000; slow and lower; natives at 4 00@5 60; Western corn fed at 4 75@5 40; wooled Texans, 4 40@4 50; lambs 4 75@5 90.

Items and Incidents.

John Bright left an estate valued at $3,750,000, which is to be divided among a large number of persons, even distant relatives being included in his will.

Don't Get Caught
This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.
It is stated that John D. Rockefeller, the standard oil man, has $17,000,000 in money on deposit in New York banks.
"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John B. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.
The engagement of Maj. Clarence M. Lunt of the Bangor Commercial, and Miss Edith Prescott, daughter of Mr. Charles S. Prescott of Bangor, is announced.
Consumption Surely Cured.
To the Editor:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.
Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.
Scalet fever prevails in an alarming extent in New York city. There were 71 deaths last week, against an average of only 17 for the corresponding week in the past five years.
CATARRH CURED.
A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.
Massachusetts farmers are discussing the alue of apples as food for cattle.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad different from all others. Is self-adjusting, with ball-and-socket adjusting ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, retains the hernia, and has a Pad that cannot chafe or press back the intestines. Is Durable, Cheap, and Effective. With light pressure the Rupture is held securely day and night, and a cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Mention this paper.
C. E. GLEASON & CO., 181 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Newfoundland's luck is as thick as her fogs this year. The treasury has a surplus; the cod fishery prospects are good, and her ships have just come in after a fortnight's cruise with a million dollars' worth of seal fat in their holds.
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Discussing tramps, the Nashua Gazette says, "There is no excuse for a man who has no means to attempt to travel from one place to place on an empty pocket." He doesn't. He travels on his check.
Listen—a song of rejoicing.
Hearts that were heavy are glad.
Women, look up and be hopeful.
There's help and there's health to be had.
Take courage, O weak ones despondent,
And drive back the foe that you fear
With the weapon that never will fail you.
O, be of good cheer,
for when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive *guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.
For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

Married.

In this city, Apr. 16, by Rev. Geo. R. Palmer, Arthur S. Pinkham to Mabel E. Ward.

In this city, Apr. 11, by Rev. H. S. Whitman, Chas. W. Morrill of Augusta, to Olivia B. Sayward of Union.

In Bar Harbor, Mar. 26, Frank S. Scammell of St. John, N. B., to Gonzie F. Alley of Bar Harbor.

In Brewer, Apr. 11, Ernest S. Farland to Lucila Patterson, both of Brewer; Apr. 7, Solomon P. Burnham of Bangor, to Lenora E. Bish of South Orrington.

In Bangor, Apr. 6, Matt Hanson to Matilda Obers; Apr. 10, Fred A. Sawyer to Lettie M. Rich; Apr. 16, Chas. E. Bradbury to Georgia M. Perkins, all of Bangor.

In Bradford, Apr. 7, Roscoe M. Strout to Mamie M. Mansell, both of Bradford.

In Boothbay Harbor, Apr. 3, Orlando M. McKown to Emma Nickerson, both of Boothbay Harbor.

In Belfast, Apr. 6, Fred P. Mahoney to Mary J. Smith, both of Belfast.

In Canton, Apr. 6, C. E. Washburn to Sadie Comman.

In Camden, Mar. 28, Orrington N. Cross to Cora E. Robbins, both of Camden.

In Deering, Apr. 10, W. A. Clark of Deering, to Linda E. Wilson of New Gloucester.

In Franklin, Apr. 6, Edgar M. Paine of Eden, to Addie M. French of Franklin.

In Fresno, Cal., Mar. 11, E. W. Gould of Fresno, formerly of Camden, Me., to Priscilla Wotton of Lowell, Mass.

In Linneus, Apr. 1, Charles W. Cronkite to Abbie N. Orr, both of Haynesville.

In Littleton, Apr. 7, Vevere Prosser to Jane Scott, both of Littleton.

In Limerick, Apr. 8, Edwin E. Hill to Lydia E. Severance, both of Limerick.

In Moscow, Mar. 23, Edgar J. King to Della B. Hall.

In Madison, Apr. 4, Milford Withee to Linnie Clark, both of Norridgewock.

In Milbridge, Mar. 26, James Strout to Mrs. Ella W. Strout, both of Milbridge.

In New Vineyard, Apr. 7, Charles Morton of Farmington, to Ida M. Decker of New Vineyard.

In New Gloucester, Apr. 3, Ira E. Conley of Walton, N. S., to Anna M. Lunt of New Gloucester.

In Norridgewock, Apr. 9, Eugene H. Day of New Portland, to Mrs. Mary E. Pierce of Norridgewock.

In Newburg, Mar. 31, Elmer J. Curtis of Hermon, to Tilda J. Wing of Bangor.

In North Bradford, Apr. 6, Ora S. Gowen of Bradford, to Mary Jones of Charleston.

In Portland, Apr. 6, Rodney Blanker to Sarah C. Green, both of Portland; Apr. 10, William Hieber to Minnie E. Jarvis, both of Portland.

In Pittsfield, Mar. 27, Charles D. Goodrich of Canaan, to Eva A. Witham of Pittsfield.

In Rockland, Mar. 31, W. Augustine Carroll to Nora E. Crandon, both of Camden; Apr. 9, Alvin H. Webster to Almeda Gallagher; Frank H. Osgood to Annie B. Mathews, both of Augusta.

In Rockport, Apr. 6, Henderson M. Newbert of Rockport, to Sadie A. Hewett of Warren.

In Saccarappa, Apr. 11, Roderick A. Bachelder of Portland, to Eleanor L. Murch of Saccarappa.

In Sullivan, Apr. 3, Henry O. Whaling to Mary A. Hooper, both of Sullivan.

Died.

In this city, Apr. 11, Edwin Robbins, son of Allen T. Robbins, aged 18 years, 5 months.

In Brewer, Apr. 6, Mrs. Andrew J. Bryer, aged 59 years.

In Bradford, Apr. 4, Mrs. Almira Philbrook, wife of John Philbrook, aged 76 years; Apr. 8, Mrs. William McCobb, aged about 80 years.

In Brunswick, Apr. 10, Jane F. Jackson, wife of Saml E. Jackson, in the 63d year of her age.

In Berwick, Mar. 2, Mrs. Nancy Brown, aged 77 years; Apr. 1, Aaron C. Downs.

In Bowdoinham, Apr. 5, Mrs. Sarah Thorne, aged 66 years.

In Boston, Apr. 6, James H. Griffin, aged 57 yrs., formerly of Portland.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 8, Mrs. Augusta, widow of the late Frank Rivers, formerly of Portland.

In Bangor, Apr. 10, Mrs. Martha J. Brown, wife of Arthur Brown, formerly of Dixfield, aged 47 years; Apr. 10, Mrs. Isabelle McKenney, widow of the late Joseph McKenney, aged 62 years; Apr. 8, Mrs. Martha A. Bryant, aged 67 years 6 months, wife of the late William Bryant, and mother of George F. Bryant; Apr. 10, William Mahaney, aged 70 years, 3 months; April 9, Mrs. Thomas C. Brown, aged 33 years; Apr. 11, Zebina L. Bragdon, aged 65 years.

In Belfast, Apr. 8, Mary J., wife of Thomas Gurney, aged 75 years; Apr. 10, Fitz W. Gilbert, aged 58 years.

In Carmel, Apr. 11, Elisha Brown, aged 68 years, 8 months.

In Calais, Apr. 5, Fred McCatherine, aged 44 yrs.

In Castine, Apr. 5, John McKinnon, aged 77 yrs.

In Dover, Apr. 8, Mrs. Jane, wife of Oliver R. Stimsford, aged about 50 years; Apr. 9, Mrs. Mary Hamlin, wife of Robert Hamlin, aged 70 years; Apr. 8, Mrs. Charlotte, widow of the late Wiley Sinclair, aged 71 years.

In Ellsworth, Apr. 3, Calvin P. Jordan, aged 68 years, 11 months.

In Eden, Apr. 5, Leonard J. Thomas, aged 84 yrs.

In Farmington, Apr. 4, Mrs. Josie Pease, aged about 70 years.

In Gorham, Apr. 10, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Daniel Murch, aged 78 years; Apr. 9, Mrs. Aurelia C., wife of John Bunga, aged 68 years.

In Hampden, Apr. 5, Capt. Thomas T. Partridge, aged 61 years.

In Holden, Apr. 10, Marcia F., daughter of William H. and Gracie A. Rogers, aged 17 yrs., 6 mos.

In Kennebunkport, Apr. 3, Capt. A. G. Brown, aged about 68 years.

In Limerick, Apr. 8, Mrs. Lydia Hasty, aged 59.

In Long Island, Apr. 8, Elizabeth, widow of the late Simeon F. Latham, aged 69 years, 3 months.

In Lewiston, Apr. 12, Sarah E., wife of Benjamin Livermore Falls, Mar. 19, Mrs. A. Mary, wife of W. C. Burleigh, aged 37 years, 10 months.

In Lyman, Apr. 6, Henry Gordon, aged 52 yrs.

In Lubec, Apr. 3, Sarah Frost, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos.

In Lincoln, Neb., Mar. 18, Capt. D. Merrill, formerly of Damariscotta, aged 34 years, 8 months.

In Millbury, Apr. 5, Henry Whitney, aged 67 years; Apr. 8, Elias Jane Cameron, aged 47 years, 11 months; she was the wife of Wm. H. Cameron; Mar. 31, Ida Maud Holmes, aged 19 years, 6 months; Apr. 5, Mrs. F. Maria Hall, widow of the late Jacob H. Hall, aged 64 years, 8 months.

Dyspepsia
Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the symptomatic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.
"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. I had an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Easter Morn.

Alleluia! Alleluia!
Hail the Resurrection morn;
"He is risen; He is risen;"
Chant angelic hosts at dawn.

Alleluia! Alleluia!
Seraphim resound the strain;
Harp and lute and holy voices,
Wake the earth with glad refrain.

Alleluia! Alleluia!
Death is vanquished and its gloom;
See the sepulchre forsaken,—
Christ is risen from the tomb!

Alleluia! Alleluia!
All the weary and distressed,
Wait His glorious Ascension,
Nevermore by fears oppressed.

A. E. F.

De Jingle ob de Bells on de Cows.

Is spring, when de fields are all kivered wid green,
An' de clover bloom smells in de a'r,
An' de wet in de grass kinder tickles yer feet,
An' de red bugs neck er nigger an' a'r,
Den am de time dat de darky lubs de mos',
When dey come erlong home 'hind der plows,
In de cool ob de day, when dey hears all erroun'
De jingle ob de bells on de cows.

When de jimpson weed pops up outan de groun'
An' de dog-fennel runs it er race,
An' when de lightnin'-bug do scatter roun' its sparks,
An' dabs 'um now an' den in yer face,
Den comes de music dat am sweetes' an' bes'—
At leastan dat's how dis darky 'lows,
As softly dar ripples froo pastures o' green
De ringin' ob de bells on de cows.

When de bluebird comes wid er straw in its beak
To de hole whar de woodpecker bored,
An' de red-breasted robins hunte erroun' for de mud,
When de black swallow swing in de gourd,
Den I'ons de ole meadow 'way down by the crick,
Or de orchard neaf young apple-boughs,
Sends gently the musical sound dat we lub—
De tinkle ob de bells on de cows.

When de sun goes down in or thick clump o' pines,
When de frawg in de swamp 'gins to croak,
An' de whippoorwill jines wid er doleful chune,
While de ole owl hoots in de oak;
Oh no! 'tweren dat comes loaded down wid its sweets
F'om de meadow whar slick cattle browse,
Dar floats wid er freshness dat nebber gits ole,
De jingle ob de bells on de cows.

—The Century.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

BY ELLA H. STRATTON.

Squire John Jones stood upon the broad veranda of his pretty home and rubbed his palms softly together as he complacently viewed his wide spreading fields. His rugged face grew softer at the memory of the days when first he had behold the sunny hillside. Then he was a private soldier among other private soldiers, doing battle in a strange land; *now* he was John Jones, *Esq.*, respected by all; and the worn out farm which he had purchased at the close of the war testified, with a wealth of grain, that the thrifty New England training of his early days was not forgotten in his adopted home. Yes, Squire Jones was a prosperous man. With a snug little farm, a prudent, loving wife, a promising family of boys and girls, and a neat sum in the bank, what more can a sensible man wish for? His face wore a look of supreme satisfaction as his eyes rested upon the melon patch below the house. *His* melons were the admiration of his neighbors and the envy of every young darkey for miles, yet wonderful to relate, they had thus far been untouched.

"There's money there," he said, turning to his wife, who sat by the window busily sewing. "There ain't no melons raised this year ter speak of. The biggest ones is most ripe enuff ter sell, an' they'll bring a good price in the Washington market now. I'll harvest 'em the middle of next week."

"It's kinder temptin' Providence I call it, tew let 'em lay there now they're ripe, an' mebby thievin' rascals round. You'll wake up sum morning and find 'em gone," answered his wife, anxiously.

"Pho, Jane! Wimmen is allus stewin' 'bout sumething or nuther. They won't touch *my* melons. They'd be afeard of the law. (John Jones, Esq., was a constable.) I don't worry one mite," and with a confident smile he went down the hill to round the cherished melons, saying as he again mounted the steps and paused at the open window. "There's more'n fifty dollars worth ready now, and will be twice that by Wednesday. I guess you kin buy a new carpet for the front room, eh, Jane?"

But alas for Squire Jones' hopes! The best laid plans often prove fruitless. Sunday morning, ere the good man had left his comfortable bed, Jake Lawson, his general overseer, knocked excitedly at the door.

"What's the matter?" cried the Squire, in no pleasant humor at being robbed of his morning nap. "Has the brindle cow got into the wheat again? Hope she's eat enuff ter kill her."

"Worse nor that, Squire," answered Jake. "Them thieves hev got at yer melons. The patch looks as if a mess of hogs hed bin chompin' 'round."

"My melons! Jane, find my coat an' weskit!" screamed the Squire, as he struggled with his pants, in his hurry putting both legs where one ought to go. "Confound it all! Can't ye hurry? My melons gone! Oh, lord, whare's the front room carpet that I promised ye a couin' from now? There—you needn't hurry breakfast," and crushing his hat down on his head, he strode forth to view his melon patch.

It proved to be not as bad as Jake had thought. In one corner, nearest the turnpike, the ground was strewed with melon rinds, but the fruit still lay thickly upon the ground.

"It ain't nigh so bad as I was afeard," said the Squire at last. "They ain't got more'n five or six dollars worth. But they won't hurt *my* melons. I'll fix 'em."

With a wink and a knowing nod he then went quickly up the hill to the house, and did ample justice to the nice breakfast awaiting him, while he mentally planned to himself between bites in such a way that his good wife began to think the loss of the melons had turned his brain.

"Never mind the carpet this year, John," she said, nervously. "Our old one'll stand us another year with a few nice home made rugs to cover the worst holes."

"Yes, we will mind the carpet, Jane. They won't want many more of my melons. I'll fix 'em," chuckled her husband.

"You won't shoot 'em?" she asked, in an awe struck tone.

"Not me. Used a gun sence the war an' don't mean to. No, but—I'll fix 'em," and he went off in a fit of laughter that threatened apoplexy, and alarmed his wife more than ever. Further than that he would not say. To every question he replied:

"They won't want menny more of *my* melons. I'll fix 'em," with twinkling eyes and nodding head, as though he really enjoyed the loss. Just through the service at church he kept chuckling softly, and before it was ended the neighbors had all accepted the fact that he had gone crazy.

"I *did* think Squire Jones hed more sense than ter let a few melons upset him so," whispered Aunt Desire Smith.

And so they all pitied his wife and blamed him until something new happened to claim their attention. And something *did* happen. Squire Jones' Monday morning call was out shorter than the one preceding. At exactly three o'clock by the old fashioned timepiece on the mantel, Jake again knocked at the employer's door, saying:

"What on airth's the matter now? Any more melons gone?" growled the Squire in an angry voice, but his wife was sure he ended with a soft laugh.

"I don't know—but the colliery has come!" screamed Jake. "My Bill's took with it, an' a dozen more all over town."

"Hed the doctor? Does *he* say it's colliery?" asked the Squire, more anxiously.

"Not yet; he's gone tew Springfield."

"Who did you say was took?"

"My Bill—"

"That one," said the Squire, grimly counting off on his fingers.

"An' Jim Johnson—"

"Two."

"An' Ben Smith—"

"Three."

"An' John Adams—"

"Four."

"An' Steve Jenkins' two boys—"

"Six."

"An' Uncle Jake's three boys—"

"Nine. Is that all?"

"All! Good Lord! Ain't it enough tew begin with. We'll all hev it."

"See here, Uncle Jake. Don't it strike you as bein' curus that it was all boys as was took—'bout the same age an' bigness too—an' Uncle Jake's boys, the worst little fraikins in Virginia, eh?" said Squire Jones, in a mysterious tone.

"It *is* a leetle queer," admitted Jake.

"Now your Bill got inter bad company *of some kind*—" And here a whispered conversation ensued, carried on mostly by the Squire, and interrupted occasionally by ejaculations of surprise from Mrs. Jones, and cries of anger and relief from Jake.

"Then it *ain't* the colliery," he said, when the story was told.

"No more'n it's yaller fever," chuckled the Squire.

"Then I'll wallop that Bill within an inch of his life," growled Jake.

"No you won't. He's punished enuff already. But come, les go and see the boys. I'spas *I* can help 'em as much as a doctor."

And together they went out into the gray light of the morning, and at each house they entered were met by white, panic stricken faces, and left some relief behind them as they passed on to the rest. The first was Jim Johnson's, and as that visit was the simile of them all, will tell you what passed.

"Oh, Squire! moaned Mrs. Johnson, as she met them at the door, "Jim's awful bad."

"Ah!" answered the Squire, "can we see him?"

"If war not afeard of the colliery. But, lud! I don't reckon it'll make enny odds. We've all got ter hev it," moaned the woman as she showed them into the room where Jim sat in an easy chair—the picture of horror and despair.

"How menny, Jim?" asked the Squire, with a significant wink.

"Two," answered Jim, after a swift, startled look into his eyes.

"Hid the rest, I s'pose."

"Yes, under the bridge over the creek. Ah, lud! I never tho't I'd cum tu this! Colliery! Oh, oh!"

"You'll be all right in two hours. Give him a big bowl of warmish water with a little pinch of salt in it, Mrs. Johnson. An' Jim, I'm goin' tu hev a bee tu pick them melons to-morrer an' I want you tu be thare, *sure*."

"Then them melons—" began Jim, jumping from his chair.

"Yes," answered the Squire briefly, and then went to carry consolation to the next stricken household.

At nine o'clock the next morning, nine shame-faced boys entered Squire Jones' melon patch and were met by the Squire.

"I reckon you'll be through by dinner-time if you work smart," he said, as he showed them where to store the fruit.

They did work. Even in the darkest night Uncle Jake's boys never had been known to work faster in a melon patch. The white boys worked equally as well, but with them the "snatchin' melons" had been a new thing, as they had always had plenty at home before this year, and they worked silently, with downcast faces, and would not even smile at Uncle Jake's boys' jokes. The dinner horn blew just as the last melon was in its place. The boys were sneaking out the back yard gate when the Squire espied them.

"Here, your work ain't done yit," he shouted. "Come in here."

And with a feeling of impending woe, the youngsters marched after him to the sunny kitchen where they found the long table loaded with dainties dear to every boy's heart, most conspicuous among which was the huge platter of sliced melon.

"There, boys, help yourselves. You've arn't it; an' eat all ye want of that melon. I'll warrant *that* won't give ye the colliery."

For the Maine Farmer.

Good Cattle.

Editor Maine Farmer: Recently our famous Holstein Fresian cow, Carlotta, 1266, advanced registry 164, dropped a fine heifer calf. Carlotta has a butter record for a week of 22 lbs., 5¼ oz., and a 30 days' record of 94 lbs., 18.28 lbs. of milk being required to make a pound of butter. She is the head of the Carlotta family, which is claimed to be the most handsome family of Holstein Friesian cattle in the United States. Her son, Netherland Carl, (which is a full brother to one of our service bulls, Carlotta's Netherland) took first prize at every fair where he was exhibited last fall in the Northwest, meeting in competition Tritonia Mercedes Prince that had never been beaten from calfhood, and for which his owner paid $2100 at the Wales dispersion sale. Another full brother, Prince Imperial, was equally successful in his class, and has already proven himself a grandsire, a two year old heifer of his made 19½ lbs. of butter in seven days. The sire of this calf is Clothilde 2d's Artis, whose dam is Clothilde 2d, 1451, advanced register 156, milk record when four years old, 23,602.10 oz. in a year, the best record of any animal of her age, and this season at 7 years old, gave 97 lbs. of milk a day, and for four months averaged nearly 2500 per month. Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, her owners, wrote us she was milked as light as possible this season without any attempt at a record, still she made in 7 days 25 lbs., 6 oz. of butter, and 104½ lbs. in 30 days without any pasture. Clothilde 3d, sister, to Clothilde 4th, made when 2 years old, 23 lbs., 10½ oz. of butter in 7 days, 18.44 lbs. of milk making a pound of butter. Granddam Clothilde, 1300, advanced register 155, gave in a year 26,021 lbs. of milk when 6 years old, and at 8 years old, made 28 lbs., 2½ oz. of butter in seven days. She won at the New York dairy and cattle show in 1887 sweepstakes for the best butter cow of any breed having twelve competitors. From the grand reputation Carlotta has achieved as a breeder, and the wonderful performances of the sire and dam, granddam and near relatives, all of which can be well substantiated by Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb of Syracuse, we cannot but expect this calf to make a grand cow, barring accident.

Amherst, N. S. J. E. PAGE & SONS.

Rescued by a Dog.

It is only within a short time that particulars have been published in the Swiss papers of a brave rescue effected on Mount St. Bernard, on the night of the last Sunday in November. While a violent snowstorm was in progress, Grandi, the manager of the hospice, noticed that his own special dog, that was alone with him in his room, became very restless and made signs to him to go out. He took the lantern and fog-horn and went out on the mountain, the dog leading him. In a very short time he heard a call and groaning, and helped by the dog, dug out of the snow an Italian whom he carried on his back into the hospice. The rescued man stated that his father, two brothers and another Italian, all journeying home with him over the pass, lay buried in the snow. He had pushed on to obtain help, and had been overpowered by the storm. Grandi made ready and went out again. This second search was more tedious, and led him further away, but at last the barking of the dog announced a discovery. It was the Italian stranger, who was now saved and carried up to the hospice. A third time Grand and his dog sallied out into the tempest, and after a quarter of an hour's search found the others, near where the second man had been discovered. They were quite buried under the snow, and almost insensible. It took the most feeble on his own shoulders, and with difficulty conducted the others to the hospice. It was now past midnight, and his toilsome task had occupied Grand over four hours, in a blinding snowstorm.—*London Times.*

Clear Case of Buck Fever.

A Bucalo mariner went into the North Woods of Michigan last winter for a deer hunt, at the invitation of a couple of lumber shippers. The first day he was taken out for the sport they cautioned him against the buck fever, which has lost many a man a good shot and his game. He was stationed on the runway of the deer, and told to keep a sharp lookout while his companions went off in another direction to do some stalking. The mariner sat down with his gun across his knees. Presently, looking up, he saw a noble buck with great antlers coming along the path in the most leisurely way. In describing his experience, the Buffalo man says: "It was a magnificent sight—so startlingly grand that I forgot all about what I was there for. All I could do was to sit there and look at him. Presently he stopped, threw up his head and sniffed the air. He had scented me. I could not move. There he stood only a few feet away, a glorious chance for a shot. All at once he turned, and with a great bound dashed into the thicket and was out of sight. Just about that time, in my excitement, I pulled the trigger of my rifle without raising it from my knees. I had had buck fever."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Wit, Humor and Pleasantries.

Two strangers were talking on the cars, and one was a portrait painter. After some time the other inquired the painter's business.

"I am an artist," he replied modestly.

"Ah," said the other, "what do you draw?"

"Faces."

"And I am an artist," continued the other.

"Ah," exclaimed the painter, with a smile of interest, "and pray may I ask, what do you draw?"

"Teeth," said the other; "I am a dentist."

Then the artist got up and left the seat.

Porter—Two gem'men want to see the President.

Secretary Halford (ex-editor)—Who are they?

"One says he's a journalist, sah, an' the other says he's a newspaper man."

"Admit the newspaper man and kick the journalist out."

A man who wanted to learn what profession he would make his son enter, put him in a room with a Bible, an apple and a dollar bill. If he found him when he returned reading the Bible he would make a clergyman of him; if eating the apple a farmer, and if interested in the dollar bill, a banker. When he returned he found the boy sitting on the Bible with the dollar bill in his pocket, and the apple half devoured. He made a politician of him.

Country Editor's Wife—How happy you seem to-night, Edward. Have you had any good luck to-day?

Country Editor—Well, I should say I had. You can have that silk dress now.

"What has happened?"

"Farmer Hendricks, who hasn't paid for his paper for seven years, came in to-day and stopped his subscription."

"Why, Marie, aren't you going to church this afternoon?"

"No, not to-day."

"Why, I thought you were passionately fond of Mr. Higginson's preaching?"

"So I am, but I'm sworn it off for Lent."

He (tenderly)—May I see you pretty soon? She (reproachfully)—Don't you think I am pretty now?

A rivivalist at Tama, Iowa, recently asked all of the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All rose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the rest of the congregation owed him on subscriptions.

"The Methodist Recorder" tells this story: "A report was circulated that a certain old pastor in Connecticut was in the habit of bringing politics into his pulpit. A friend visited the town where the minister was reported to have done so, and asked a brother in the church, 'Did Dr. Ely preach politics when here?'

"Yes," was the response, "he did."

"What did he say?"

"Well, sir," said the interrogated witness, more dubiously, "if he didn't preach politics, he anyhow prayed politics."

"But what did he say?" urged the friend.

"Say!" echoed the respondent, "he said, 'Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished.'"

"Rats."

Captain Crosby, the commander of a Maine bark, a veteran of the coasting trade, told a New York reporter a good story, the other day: "On a recent voyage," said the captain, "I took into New York a cargo consisting in part of some 500 bags of hazelnuts. When we made port, the owner of the cargo came on board. I assured him of its safety, and together we went through the ship. Everything was all right until we came to the nuts. Imagine our surprise to see the bags torn and the nuts lying scattered in heaps here and there. A small hole had been gnawed in the end of each nut, and the meat extracted as clean as a whistle. The work of rats, of course. The next day a sallow-faced chap wearing his hair down to his shoulders, came on board, said he was a professional rat catcher, and offered to clear the ship for $5. I engaged his services on the spot. Descending into the hold with no visible implements but a large bag and a dark lantern, the hatches were closed, and after a lapse of several hours the fellow reappeared, his bag full of the rodents. I paid over the money and he left the ship. When upon the dock he turned, leered at me, and deliberately let fall the bag. The rats bounded forth, and every one of them made for the ship they had so lately left. A curious sight it was, too, I assure you. Before I could make a move the fellow took to his heels, stopping only long enough to bawl out that he'd do the work over again for another $5. If I only had him here," continued the irate captain, warming up under the recitals of his wrongs, "I'd make him walk the plank." As a result of the loss of the nuts was to develop a curious point in nautical law. The owner of the cargo sued to recover the value of the nuts, but as Captain Crosby proved that he kept a cat on board during the voyage, the court held that he had taken reasonable precaution, and dismissed the suit.

The Job Was Open.

One cold day during the war a fugitive slave was standing before a fire in Washington warming himself.

"Where did you come from, uncle?" asked a pro-slavery bystander.

"From Culpepper, sah."

"Leave your master?"

"Yes, sah."

"Was he bad to you?"

"No, sah; very good, kind master, sah."

"Gave you all you wanted to eat and wear, did he?"

"Yes, sah; never wanted for much of anything, sah."

"Well don't you think you'd be much better off with him as a slave than grubbing around Washington for yourself?"

"Well, sah, the job up dah is open for any one dat wants it," responded the negro calmly, and in the laugh that went up the admirer of slavery disappeared.—*Chicago Mail.*

"All," said the butcher, as he scraped away at his block. "How?" "Lady in the diamonds and sealskin gets out of her carriage and comes in here and inquires for 'sausage.'" "What?" "Well, other folks have the money and us butchers have the eddecashun. Makes me feel more content."

Poultry Department.

At the late meeting of the trustees of the State Agricultural Society, held in Lewiston, the premiums for the poultry department were changed from $2.00, $1.00 and 50, to $2.50, $1.25 and 75. At the request of exhibitors, by petition last fall, an entry fee of twenty-five cents will this year be charged on each and every coop shown. The increase of premiums will more than cover this slight charge, and doubtless the exhibit will be more carefully selected. If it operates against any, it will be those living at a distance, whose expenses in exhibiting are heaviest. Lewiston and Auburn are to-day the chief centers for the poultry classes, and the major portion of the next exhibit will doubtless come from this vicinity. The expert judge will be continued, and while the rules will not be changed, a more rigid enforcement of the same will be demanded. Now is the time for breeders to put their work in line, and secure superior chicks for September. Every part of Maine should be represented, for the choice stock is scattered all over the State. Let there be a grand rally to make this department more complete than ever in the history of the State fair, and also superior in quality to previous exhibitions.

Plymouth Rocks.

A correspondent asks that we give a description of the present type of Plymouth Rocks. With this, as with all other breeds, there has been a radical change in the ideal of perfection during the past ten years. In no other variety will one find fancy and utility more thoroughly united than in this most popular breed of to-day. As a color is secondary with the great majority of our readers, the general form and symmetry call for explanation. The type of to-day is a broad bodied bird, with full breast and body back of legs, without an extremely long back, upright carriage, neck not long, and with short beak and head. The tail should be carried moderately well up without being high. Two distinct breasts between the egg shaped Cochin back and the long duck back, formerly seen on so many Plymouth Rocks, requires an acquaintance with the variety. If the breast bone does not show there will be a want of fullness, hence we want to select a bird with long, straight breast bone. Looking at the bird from in front there should be a good space between the legs, else there cannot be the desired amount of meat on the sides of the breast bone. There should be sufficient width between the legs at the body for the bird to stand perfectly upright. Too many large birds of all varieties stand as though their legs were joined at the point where they attach to the body. In selecting Plymouth Rocks always look carefully to the width of the body between the second two of the legs. Breeders too often fail to connect color of skin with that of feathers. The bird with white underdolor will be almost certain to have a white skin, while those with yellow surely detract from the market value of the fowl. A golden yellow skin is what is desired, and to secure this the birds must be selected with feathers barred or colored to that shade. This does not mean a dark or dark fowl, but one with fine rather than coarse bars, of a dull black and gray, rather than a distinct black and white. Where there is a tendency to overcrowding in breeding, and it is one of the troublesome things with the Plymouth Rocks. In selecting for color aim at uniformity throughout, a medium shade always being preferable to the extremes of coarseness or fineness, and of fine texture, and small rather than large. The legs should be large in the shank and golden yellow in color. Selecting this class of birds, or simply breeding for this class, is the surest and greatest value as a table fowl will be secured, and it is here that the Plymouth Rocks excel all other varieties. The aim and object of breeders of this class to-day is to secure a bird that will give the heaviest weight when dressed with the least waste in dressing, and to secure this the body must be broad and compact. Within ten years the shrinkage in dressing has been very materially reduced by successful breeding, and especially will this apply to this variety. The connection between quality and the ease with which fowls are grown, and color of skin and legs, is not understood as it should be. Here is a fact not to be overlooked, that different breeds are adapted to different soils, and that Plymouth Rocks grown on clay will show dark coloring on legs and beaks. For the best success with this variety, and to secure the perfection of type desired to-day, one must have a dry, gravelly or sandy location. This brings a tendency to brassiness in the feathers, but insures the skin and leg feathering so necessary.

The best way to cure egg eating is to watch and find the one that leads the attack on the nest, and kill at once. It is a habit resulting very largely from idleness, and is very apt to be formed following the long months of close confinement. Nests can easily be made with a double bottom, the upper inclined so that the egg will roll to the lower apartment as laid. It is also easily acquired, we would advise the killing of the leaders. When hens get out of doors and have free range, they very soon forget the habit, and the killing of one or two will result in a great saving of eggs.

As the chicks begin to appear, they should be fed often, but only as much as they will eat up clean. Never allow food to sour in the hopper. Feed in the fifth reader. My father is in New Brunswick; he will be at home in three or four weeks now. For pets I have two cats, their names are Peter and Pink; I have a dove, her name is Dove. I have one brother and one sister. I bring in wood, feed the cattle, feed the hens and hog, pump the water for the cattle. I help mamma wash the dishes. I like the dinner or supper. I can sew and knit. I think the answer to Gertie Nowell's riddle is fire. The answer to Molly Mop's conundrum is a glove. WILEY H. PERKINS.

East Bucksport.

Mr. Editor: I am a girl eleven years old. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*. I am much interested in the young folks' column. I read in the fifth reader, study arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar, physiology and writing. For pets I have two sheep, large birds of all varieties stand as though their legs were joined at the point where they attach to the body. In selecting Plymouth Rocks always look carefully to the width of the body between the second two of the legs. Breeders too often fail to connect color of skin with that of feathers. The bird with white underdolor will be almost certain to have a white skin, while those with yellow surely detract from the market value of the fowl. A golden yellow skin is what is desired, and to secure this the birds must be selected with feathers barred or colored to that shade. This does not mean a dark or dark fowl, but one with fine rather than coarse bars, of a dull black and gray, rather than a distinct black and white. Where there is a tendency to overcrowding in breeding, and it is one of the troublesome things with the Plymouth Rocks. In selecting for color aim at uniformity throughout, a medium shade always being preferable to the extremes of coarseness or fineness, and of fine texture, and small rather than large. The legs should be large in the shank and golden yellow in color. Selecting this class of birds, or simply breeding for this class, is the surest and greatest value as a table fowl will be secured, and it is here that the Plymouth Rocks excel all other varieties. The aim and object of breeders of this class to-day is to secure a bird that will give the heaviest weight when dressed with the least waste in dressing, and to secure this the body must be broad and compact. Within ten years the shrinkage in dressing has been very materially reduced by successful breeding, and especially will this apply to this variety. The connection between quality and the ease with which fowls are grown, and color of skin and legs, is not understood as it should be. Here is a fact not to be overlooked, that different breeds are adapted to different soils, and that Plymouth Rocks grown on clay will show dark coloring on legs and beaks. For the best success with this variety, and to secure the perfection of type desired to-day, one must have a dry, gravelly or sandy location. This brings a tendency to brassiness in the feathers, but insures the skin and leg feathering so necessary.

Young Folks' Column.

Favorite Flowers.

Three little children in a row,
Speaking a piece in meeting;
Three little faces all aglow,
Three little maids repeating:

"Oh, we are little maidens three,
A song of gladness bringing,
We hope you love the children, we
Who fill the world with singing."

"I like the best of anything
That brightens up a bower,
Like tiny raindrops in the spring,
The pink and white Mayflower."

"I know what's prettier to see,
Did you ever see it nod?
I think you will agree with me
If I say 'tis Golden Rod."

"You cannot guess what I prefer,
'Tis soft as any pillow;
And though it doesn't ever purr,
'Tis called the Pussy-willow."

"Though we are very young in age,
Our hearts with love are loading,
We look as wise as any sage
When we address a meeting.

"We can no longer stay with you,
For precious hours are fleeting,
So now we bid you all adieu,
And hope you like the greeting."

A. E. F.

Dear Young Friends: I have been reading Aunt Lizzie's letter to us, and hope that we all will take her advice. Our school has closed. I have gone to it twenty-three weeks without a vacation. Our last term was 16 weeks, and I got the prize for not whispering; it was a book of poems. I think it cost half a dollar. I go following the plow, and I advise all the boys and girls not to, for it makes it much harder for the teacher. I have an organ and have taken about three quarters of music lessons, and hope to commence again soon. I can play very well, but not as well as I wish to. All I have for pets is my little sister Cora, five years old, and my birdie, his name is Dicky; he was a Christmas present. I have two brothers older than I am; their names are Charlie and Almon. Charlie is going to school. Most of the boys and girls close by sending a riddle, so I will send one, too: What is my middle name? It is composed of four letters and begins with R. AMY R. ROBINSON.

Blaine, Aroostook Co.

Dear Boys and Girls: I was 11 the 30th of January. I am not going to tell you I am a little girl, for I am not. I weigh 110 lbs., and am 5 feet 1 inch tall. You all tell what you can do, so I will tell what I can do. I can wash and iron, make beds, sweep, dust, wash dishes, knit, sew, and make pies and bread. When paps is away I do the chores at home and help him work up wood when he is at home. My school is done now; we had a nice teacher, her name is Sara M. Hurd. I studied arithmetic, grammar, reading, writing, spelling and history. For pets I have three cats, their names are Tommy, Olive and Dick; a bossy, his name is Brownie, and a lamb, her name is Fanny. I think the word is mentioned in the Bible 813 times. I will close with a Bible question: How many times is snow mentioned in the Bible? EVA M. PARKHURST.

St. Albans.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl eleven years old. I like to read the young folks' column very much. My father takes the *Farmer*. I don't go to school now, because it isn't keeping, but when it is I go. I study the fifth reader, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar and writing. I have got two sisters. For pets I have got a dog, his name is Rover, and a cat, his name is Tom. We have got four horses and two colts; their names are Billy, Fanny, Dolly and Major; these are the horses' names; the colts' names are Maud and Hunter; and one pair of oxen, 15 head of cattle, 15 sheep, 10 little lambs, and a flock of hens. I would like to correspond with any of the girls of the *Farmer*. I will close by sending a riddle: Black within, red without, four corners round about.

So. Berwick Junction. CORA HARVEY.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been away from home some time, and have just got back. For pets I have got two little lambs, they are six days old, one is black and the other is white; their names are Snut and Fluff. Papa has one cow, a yoke of oxen, two heifers, sixty sheep. Mamma has nine little chickens. I have three little brothers and one sister; their names are Charlie, Willie, Lynwood and Julia; they are very cunning. I would like to ask some of you girls how many times the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament?

CELIA B. HENDERSON.

South Bluehill.

I am a little girl twelve years old. I live on a farm. I have three sisters and two brothers. For pet I have two cats, their names are Dinah and Snyder. We have a little colt, her name is Maud; she is cunning. I have been going to school, but it is done now. My teacher's name is Nancy Hinckley. I read in the fifth reader, and study large geography.

Presque Isle. EFFIE M. GARDNER.

Mr. Editor: I am a little boy 12 years old. This is my first letter to the *Farmer*. I can wash dishes, sweep, and set a table. I go to school and study arithmetic, spelling, geography, grammar and reading. I think the answer to Bo Peep's riddle is, because it is in grease, and to Frank Marcia's is E. Will close by giving a riddle: What kind of hair did Noah's dog have?

Mt. Desert. PAUL ATHERTON.

Mr. Editor: I am a girl nine years old. I have a brother and a sister. For Christmas presents I had three handkerchiefs and a mug. I can cook, make beds, wash dishes, clean lamps, sweep floors, and do a few chores. I study third reader, spelling, geography, grammar and writing. Our teacher's name is Ada E. Pratt. Our school is done; it kept nine weeks.

LURA I. GOODWIN.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little boy twelve years old; my school finished four weeks ago. I study reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. My father is at work in the woods. I think the answer to Nellie's and Marcia's riddle is a cinder-sifter. E. L. HINDS.

Stratton.

A little boy was told at Sunday school that when he died he would leave his body here. After returning home he was much troubled in regard to it, and he questioned his parents. His mother explained, "You will take all the good with you, but leave all that is naughty here below." He thought a moment, and looking up, said, "Well, I guess I'll be awfully thin when I get there."

MANY A LIFE

HAS been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Pills. Travelers by land or sea are liable to constipation or other derangements of the stomach and bowels which, if neglected, lead to serious and often fatal consequences. The most sure means of correcting these evils is the use of **Ayer's Cathartic Pills.** The prudent sailing-master would as soon go to sea without his chronometer as without a supply of these Pills. Though prompt and energetic in operation, Ayer's Pills leave no ill effects; they are purely vegetable and sugar-coated; the safest medicine for old and young, at home or abroad.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in

Excellent

health."—Mrs. C. E. Clark, Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

"I regard Ayer's Pills as one of the most reliable general remedies of our times. They have been in use in my family for affections requiring a purgative, and have given unvarying satisfaction. We have found them an excellent remedy for colds and light fevers."—W. E. Woodson, Fort Worth, Texas.

"For several years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than upon anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels and those of the ship's crew. These Pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect for the cure of rheumatism, kidney troubles, and dyspepsia."—Capt. Mueller, Steamship Felicia, New York City.

"I have found Ayer's Cathartic Pills to be a better family medicine for common use than any other pills within my knowledge. They are not only very effective, but safe and pleasant to take—qualities which must make them valued by the public."—Jules Hauel, Perfumer, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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SICK HEAD ACHE

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

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EXCELS IN {STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Colors. Three sizes, 25c. 50c. $1.00. For sale everywhere. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Symptoms of Catarrh. — Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, tenacious mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, offensive breath, impaired taste, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. These symptoms are developed likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50c.

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Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. Pellet a Dose. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cts. by druggists.

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Malarial Regions,

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